

- PARIS: Saturday, cloudy and cold, under, cloudy, possible snow or rain. Temp. 42 (23.4). Sun. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, 54. NEW YORK: Saturday, rain, Temp. 54. WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2-3, 1978

Established 1887



PENS — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky stands at a platform at the St. Jakob entrance to the tunnel yesterday. The tunnel, at 14 kilometers (8.7

miles) said to be the world's longest, is designed to handle about 4,000 toll-paying vehicles each day. It replaces a road that is blocked by avalanches more than 30 days each winter.

Associated Press

## Phnom Penh Is Reported to Have Chinese MiGs

## Cambodia Said to Suffer Major Defeat by Vietnam

Kaylor

Dec. 1 (UPI) — Sources said to have lost hundreds of key officers in the Vietnamese from China its he escalating In-

Cambodia's 18-month conflict — Cambodians and tried a aimed invading

division — 20,000 troops — Cambodian jet aircraft, six

aid killed

at Vietnamese army and U.S. jet fighters Cambodians, in commander, officers.

led reportedly Cambodians to the front.

It was Gen. Somoza's largest concession so far to a mediation commission of American States — made up of representatives from the United States — the Dominican Republic and Guatemala — that has been here eight weeks, trying to settle Nicaragua's political crisis. The Sandinista National Liberation Front, a leftist guerrilla group that led the civil strife here, is not involved in the negotiations.

## In Ex-Cultist's Affidavit

## as Warned of Mass Suicide Risk

indsey  
10, Dec. 1 State Department warnings for at the lives of re in jeopardy the community in the Guyanese government, it corrupted by, according to available to

said they had to the State in August, ten numerous situation in re, who represent the sect communists and friends, said they from U.S. received bide

lawyers said, it to the State by a defector in Blakey, that was "not" suicide for she was confused had sufficient minds of the community that it could be possible to suicide.

they received State Department into a Hias, said of

Miss Blakey is the sister of Larry Layton, who has been charged with murder in the slaying of five persons at an air strip near the Jones

MiG-19 fighters supplied by China, have been definitely identified.

Apparently a first step to counter Vietnamese air supremacy over Indochina, the planes have made some reconnaissance flights, and possibly strafing missions, into Vietnam from their base at Phnom Penh.

According to the sources, the first Cambodian jet aircraft, six

Miles) said to be the world's longest, is designed to handle about 4,000 toll-paying vehicles each day. It replaces a road that is blocked by avalanches more than 30 days each winter.

Associated Press

acy the way the United States used to fight. This source said that Vietnam evacuates wounded by helicopter and uses a four-engine U.S. C-130 transport with sophisticated camera equipment for reconnaissance missions over Cambodia.

According to the sources, the first Cambodian jet aircraft, six

More jets are expected, the sources said. Chinese technicians are believed to be supervising an nearly completed concrete jet runway up to 7,000 feet long near the central Cambodian town of Kompong Chhnang.

According to analysis, most of the more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops massed near the border have not been sent into Cambodia. The analysts expect a major offensive soon, and they estimate that it might result in all of Cambodia east of the Mekong River falling under a Vietnamese-controlled puppet regime.

Although considered capable of capturing Phnom Penh, Vietnam is expected to avoid such a move, which would risk further antagonizing China.

Vietnamese columns, meanwhile, have pushed an unknown distance beyond enclaves at Siem Reap and at the Memot rubber plantation that they have held since June. The apparent first intent is to consolidate positions and possibly extend a continuous "buffer" zone beyond the frontier.

Although Mr. Ceausescu, 60, avoided any sharpening in what are Communist standards already bitter polemics with Moscow, he stood by all his previous statements, insisting that relations between Communist states should be on a basis of equality and national independence.

"It is the sacred right of each na-

tion to decide its own destiny without interference from outside," he told about 6,000 Romanian officials and foreign guests. Among them were four Warsaw Pact ambassadors who earlier had kept

away from wreath-laying ceremonies celebrating the incorporation of formerly Hungarian Transylvania into Romania after World War I. The Soviet and Bulgarian ambassadors have still not returned

to Bucharest after leaving for their home capitals earlier this week, ostensibly to attend important meetings.

A further illustration of the strained relations between Romania and its Warsaw Pact allies was provided by the full page of messages published in the official newspaper, *Schinteia*, congratulating Mr. Ceausescu on the anniversary. They were headed by a cable from the Chinese leader, Chairman Hu Kuo-teng, who visited Romania in August. There was no message from the Soviet Union.

According to Yugoslav press reports, Romania is also understood to have rejected a demand that, in the event of war, the exclusive right to take operative decisions deploying the Soviet bloc's armed forces would be reserved for the Warsaw Pact's supreme command. This would in effect have put Romanian troops under direct Soviet command and explains why President Ceausescu is insisting that no Romanian soldier will be allowed to take orders from abroad.

## Scientists Fear Weapons Production

## U.S. Group Asks Ban on A-Sale to Libya

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI) — Contending that Libya is trying to obtain or develop atomic weapons, the 5,000-member Federation of American Scientists yesterday called on the Soviet Union to reconsider an agreement to sell a 400-megawatt nuclear-power reactor to the Libyan government.

In a press conference, federation officials charged that the government of Col. Moammar Qaddafi blatantly violated the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which it has signed, by promising not to acquire nuclear weapons or seek assistance in their development.

While the sale or acquisition of a power reactor does not violate the treaty, federation officials maintain that there is strong evidence that Libya is working to get nuclear explosives.

Jeremy Stone, the federation's executive director, said that during a visit to Libya last month he was told by a high government official, Ahmed el-Shabani, head of the Foreign Liaison Office, that the government is seeking nuclear weapons.

Professor George Rathjens of

Massachusetts Institute of Technology estimated yesterday that a power reactor of the type being purchased from the Soviet Union might produce enough fissionable material to build two dozen atomic explosives a year, if the other necessary technology were available.

In a letter to Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mr. Stone suggested that the Soviet Union can no longer be relied upon to "comply with the nonproliferation treaty."

"Whatever the Soviet policy might be on selling reactors," he said, "we feel confident that the Soviet government does not wish to encourage the nuclear program of countries so irresponsible as to seek nuclear weapons while pretending to adhere to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty."

Carter Asked for Information

At the same time it asked the Soviet Union to reconsider the reactor sale, the federation wrote President Carter, asking that the United States relay to the Soviet government any information it considers "prudently releasable" on Libyan compliance with the nonproliferation treaty.

The United States and Libya do not have diplomatic relations. Libya provides financial aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Supports an insurrection in neighboring Chad and is on a State Department list of nations that support international terrorism.

The transactions will help to a limited degree what has been a sizeable trade imbalance in Libya's favor. Officials said that Libya's oil exports to the United States totaled \$3.8 billion last year while its imports of U.S. goods were slightly more than \$100 million.

## No Date Set

## Egypt, Israel Agree to Resume Talks

Carter and Egyptian Prime Minister Muammar Khallil

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI) — The Egyptian and Israeli governments have agreed to resume their stalled peace talks in Washington, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today.

Asked if the Israelis have agreed to return to Washington for the talks, Mr. Vance said, "They have said they will return at such time as it would be useful to do so."

But the secretary of state said the Israeli and Egyptian governments have yet to set a date for resuming the talks, which have been suspended for nearly three weeks.

Before the afternoon session of the Washington meeting, Mr. Carter told Mr. Khallil: "I hope this visit of yours can open up new opportunities to make progress."

Earlier in the day, the Egyptian official met for 90 minutes with Mr. Vance to discuss the Palestinian problem.

New Ararat Position

In another Mideast development, Rep. Paul Findley, R-N.J., brought a personal message from Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to Mr. Carter, in which Mr. Arafat pledged that his organization would renounce the use of force against Israel and extend de facto recognition to the Jewish state if a Palestinian nation is created on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with a connecting corridor between them.

Rep. Findley, who met with the Palestinian leader in Syria on Nov. 25, termed this a "major concession."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## E. Germany Gives In to Western Style, Buys 800,000 Pairs of U.S.-Made Jeans

By Ellen Lenz

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (NYT) — In an atmosphere of expectation, East Berlin youths began to line up yesterday at stores for a huge sale of U.S. jeans, brought directly from the United States.

In the first large-scale deal of its kind, Levi Strauss & Co. is shipping to East Germany almost 800,000 pairs of the pants that have long been the status symbol for the young generation here as well as in the West.

As Ulrich Plenzdorf, an East German author, wrote in 1973, blue jeans are "a way of life" and "the most classy pants in the world." He added that he was "talking about the genuine article, not the phony pants we get here."

In fact, East Germany began to produce its own jeans earlier this year, but that venture was not particularly successful.

At the Centrum department store yesterday morning, the line was 20 deep at the jeans

counter and business was brisk despite high prices. Each shopper was allowed one pair of jeans, a restriction evidently designed to satisfy as many customers as possible and to discourage black market sales.

"That is the real thing," a youngster said, smoothing down his new denim pants. "I'll keep them on."

First Arrivals

The first two plane loads of jeans arrived at East Berlin's Schoenholz Airport three days ago via the Flying Tiger Line and Trans International Airlines. Six more shipments are to arrive at Dresden Airport in the next week for distribution in the rest of the country.

Previously, East Germans could buy U.S. jeans only at special hard-currency outlets, the so-called Intershops, for which a shopper had to have access to West German marks or U.S. dollars. But grumbling from factory workers and young people with no hard cur-

rency forced the East Germans to change the system.

In addition to the department store sales, the government is planning to distribute 40 percent of the shipment directly to plants and factories, starting Monday.

A pair of Levis costs 149 East German marks (\$74). However, since the East German mark cannot be directly converted into Western currencies, the dollar figure is largely arbitrary.

"We are happy at the sale of American goods and we are happy to see that East German youths can buy blue jeans," said Alan Parker, the economic adviser at the U.S. Embassy here.

In San Francisco, a spokesman for Levi Strauss said that the East Germans had paid \$9 million for the jeans, which works out to \$1,125 a pair. He added that the shipment posed no inventory problems for Levi Strauss and that it would definitely not lead to higher prices for jeans in the United States.

The Israeli government had previously refused to resume the U.S.-sponsored negotiations, saying it had made all the negotiating compromises it could.

The talks have been stalled over the sensitive issue of linking an Israeli-Egyptian treaty to Palestinian self-rule in occupied Arab lands.

Egypt wants the treaty to set a firm deadline for an end to Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while Israel has refused to go along with anything but vague references to settling the issue.

Mr. Vance said there was an extensive review of the sensitive subject during Mr. Carter's talks with Mr. Khallil.

Israeli Radio had quoted Prime Minister Menachem Begin earlier as indicating that Israel was prepared to resume the peace talks with Egypt. The radio reported that

In Public Show of Chinese Unity

## Hua Appears With Other Senior Leaders

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Dec. 1 (NYT) — In an attempt to demonstrate unity in China, the Communist Party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng, appeared with a group of other senior leaders today as indications mounted that Peking has decided to clamp down on the current public political debate in the capital.

It was the first time that Mr. Hua, who had been indirectly criticized in some of the recent rash of wall posters in Peking, had been seen in public since the debate started nearly two weeks ago. He appeared at a meeting for Chinese athletes going to the forthcoming Asian games in Bangkok along with Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping and five other ranking leaders, some of who had also been under attack.

At the same time, new and evidently officially inspired wall posters were pasted up today demanding an end to criticism of Mao and calling for the Chinese people to rally around the Communist Party. One charged that a "small handful" of people were trying to attack Mao, "the red sun in our hearts."

**Strong Warning**

The poster warned, in language reminiscent of the Cultural Revolution, that if these "bad eggs" dared to sign their names to their own posters, the people will "smash your dog heads."

Diplomatic sources in Peking said that workers, students and other residents of the capital had been briefed at meetings during the past two days about a new directive that warned against letting the recent wave of wall posters and street rallies calling for democracy get out of control.

Crowds of Chinese reading the

dozens of posters in a central section of Peking were also less friendly in their contacts with foreigners this week. Mr. Teng has insisted that there will be no purges of ranking leaders now.

But it also seemed possible, if not likely, that Mr. Teng's efforts to unseat his opponents in the party Politburo had run into stiff opposition and he had been forced to back off.

**Reforms From Above**

Indeed, some analysts reasoned, Mr. Teng was still pursuing his main policy goals — introducing more foreign technology, shifting to a more market-oriented economy and establishing a new legal

system. But in typical Communist fashion he was imposing his reforms from above rather than allowing them to be instituted from below by popular initiative.

The party paper, *Jenmin Jibao*, for example, said today that China's peasants must be guaranteed the right to elect leaders of their production teams. The production team is the lowest, or working level of the rural commune organization.

Officially, the peasants have long had this privilege, but the paper said it had often been infringed on by higher officials who had vetoed peasant choices.

In recent days a number of articles in the press have insisted that elections of local officials is a far better and more efficient method than appointment from above because it guarantees better quality people for the job and arouses the people's enthusiasm.

But Peking has evidently decided that it is best not to have poster writers make similar demands themselves.

Among the other leaders to appear with Mr. Hua were Wang Tung-hsing, the former commander of Mao's bodyguards, who is now a vice-chairman of the party, and Chen Hsi-jien, the commander of the Peking military region. Both have been under attack in the posters for their alleged role in putting down the large demonstration in honor of the Chou En-lai in April 1976, in Peking's Tienanmen Square.

**Two Publishers Rush Books on Cult's Suicides**

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — Even before the bodies have been buried, two New York publishers have begun rushing the first book on the Jonestown horror into bookstores.

Bantam Books Inc. and Berkley Books today started distributing paperback books telling how more than 900 followers of People's Temple leader Jim Jones met their end in Guyana.

The books were written by staffs of two newspapers who had reported traveling with Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., on his mission to investigate the cult settlement. Rep. Ryan and four others were murdered Nov. 18 by cult followers, and Rep. Jones then called for the mass suicide of his followers.

Bantam's 224-page "The Suicide Cult" was written by Ron Iavers and Marshall Kilduff of the San Francisco Chronicle. Berkley's 210-page "The Guyana Massacre" was written by staffers of The Washington Post and its reporter at the scene, Charles Krause, who was shot during the attack on Rep. Ryan. Both books have photo sections.

Berkley is distributing a first edition of 500,000 copies; Bantam, 350,000 copies. Both publishers believe that more printings will be ordered. Berkley sees its minimum sale as one million copies.

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second ban of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

"The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Moslem bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious process

*'Satisfied' With Guidelines Program***Palestinian Carter Sees Slow Growth, No Recession**

By Art Pine

HINGTON, Dec. 1 (WP) — Carter said yesterday that U.S. economy probably grew at a very sluggish pace, but he insisted "we won't recession" as some economists predicted.

In a news conference, Mr. Carter said he would choose to be a president if necessary to put his new fight against inflation to work, but indicated he believed anti-inflation effort would be good policies.

Carter also declared he was "satisfied" with the way his new oil-price guidelines program, despite reports that it has some difficulties in getting off the ground. He also said he intends to boost

the defense budget by somewhat more than is needed to offset inflation. But he avoided promising to fulfill a 1977 pledge to U.S. allies to increase defense outlays by a full percent after inflation.

**Less Growth**

In discussing the economic outlook, the president conceded that "our real growth rate will be reduced some" in 1979 to "maybe less than 3 percent" — the figure his economic advisers have used.

A growth rate that sluggish would not necessarily mean the economy was in a recession, but only that output was not rising rapidly enough to keep the unemployment rate from increasing.

By contrast, several leading economists outside the government have forecast that the economy will grow

at only a 2-percent pace or less next year. Some forecasts predict that there will be at least six months in which output declines — technically a recession.

On related matters, Mr. Carter also:

- Asserted that his administration already has streamlined the federal government "considerably," even though there are now 6,000 more U.S. employees than when he took office. He blamed the rise on congressional actions.

- Said he did not veto the tax bill in September — even though doing so might have helped to slow inflation — because such a veto "would have added a tremendous additional tax burden on our people and restrained greatly the normal [economic] growth."

- Insisted that Americans still would prosper despite the sacrifices he is asking of workers and businesses in his new anti-inflation program. "We don't anticipate a recession or depression next year," he said.

Mr. Carter's remarks on the economy came as Charles Schulze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, predicted that despite this week's grim inflation figures, prices will begin slowing "probably before the middle of 1979."

In a speech before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Schulze said, "we ought to see some leveling off and edging downward of the inflation rate" by the middle of next year. He also denied that Mr. Carter was seeking mandatory wage-and-price controls.

Ironically, Shell also announced that it would cut wholesale gasoline prices by one-half cent a gallon beginning today, because a company spokesman said, the company had exceeded U.S. gasoline price limits and had passed on all the increased costs that it could. Analysts predict that this will be cited as one more example of how U.S. government regulation interferes with orderly market mechanisms.

The Labor Department reported Tuesday that consumer prices rose a sharp 0.8 percent in October, disappointing administration analysts, who had been hoping for some easing.

Alfred Kahn, Mr. Carter's new anti-inflation chief, held a luncheon group that day that did not expect to see any quick improvement.

He predicted that the inflation rate may diminish "in nine months" or so.

The dispute over the defense budget involves a pledge Mr. Carter made to U.S. allies last year to boost military spending each year by at least 3 percent after adjustment for inflation.

The president earlier this fall had given the go-ahead for the full 3-percent increase, but since has come under pressure from liberal groups who fear the rise would come at the expense of traditional Democratic social programs.

Earlier this week, the White House hinted strongly that Mr. Carter was reconsidering his initial decision, and sources said most of the president's top economic advisers were urging him to trim the increase on defense spending.

No Commitment

Mr. Carter carefully avoided committing himself on the question in his comments yesterday. Aides have indicated the president may make a final decision on the defense issue within a few days.

The president's commitment to keep up his inflation fight came in response to a question on what Mr. Carter would do if he were faced with a choice between continuing his wage-price efforts and becoming a "one-term president."

"I would maintain the fight against inflation," he said. Then, referring to complaints about his budget-cutting, he added: "I'm beginning to see more and more clearly how difficult that will be, but I am going to do it."

Mr. Carter also insisted that changes his policymakers are considering in the way wage and price increases are computed for the new guaranteed deposits program do not represent any change in his guidelines.

**Moscone Buried After a Mass in San Francisco**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 — Family, friends and public officials from across the United States filled St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday to pay final tribute to Mayor George Moscone before his private burial.

In an emotional funeral mass, Msgr. Peter Armstrong eulogized the slain mayor as a man who "strove to be warm, gentle and kind to everyone" and who epitomized San Francisco. "George Moscone cherished his city, and he was a true San Franciscan," he said.

Among those attending were Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, Joseph Aloto and George Christopher, former mayors of San Francisco, former New York Mayor John Lindsay and Jack Watson, an administrative aide to President Carter, who represented the White House.

The San Francisco Chronicle reported yesterday that Dan White, 32, a San Francisco supervisor who had quit and was refused reappointment, had confessed to the slaying on Monday of Mr. Moscone, 49, and Supervisor Harvey Milk, 48.

A nondenominational memorial service for Mr. Milk, whose body was cremated, was held last night at the San Francisco Opera House.

*© Los Angeles Times*

**Jenkins to Visit Carter**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (AP) — Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community's executive commission, will meet with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during a visit to Washington Dec. 14 and Dec. 15, the Common Market said today.



Associated Press  
Locked-out German metal workers sip beer as they stand in front of the Mannesmann steel works, where they were refused entrance for the morning shift. The signs carried by some workers read: "This firm is being struck" and "The lockout is harmful to human dignity."

**8 Struck West German Steel Plants Begin Lockout**

ESSEN, West Germany, Dec. 1 (AP) — Iron and steel plant managers locked out 39,000 workers from eight plants in northwestern West Germany today, aggravating the first strike in their region in 50 years.

The move came in reply to a strike by 37,000 IG Metal union members who walked out at nine plants.

Employers described the lockout as a legal means to bring about a quick end to the strike. The powerful IG Metal union called it a retaliatory move designed to "bleed to death our union funds."

At a union meeting in Bochum last night, 5,000 strikers protested the lockouts and demanded that employers return to the

negotiating table. Kurt Herb, IG Metal district administrator, demanded that employers come up with what he called a realistic offer to meet union demands for steps toward introduction of a 35-hour week and 5 percent more pay.

The strike started when management offered 3 percent more and six weeks vacation for all.

**Says 'Political Channels' Neglected****Carter Admits Concern on CIA Reports**

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NYT) — President Carter voiced concern yesterday over the quality of American intelligence reporting on foreign political crises and said he had asked top aides to take steps to improve methods for collecting and analyzing information on sensitive developments abroad.

Asked at a White House news conference about the performance of the CIA in anticipating the recent turmoil in Iran, he said that since entering office he had been "very pleased with the quality" of the agency's work. At the same time, he said, he had recently become concerned that too much emphasis had been placed over the years on gathering information by electronic means.

This meant, he said, that the CIA and other agencies had tended to neglect information available "in normal political channels," some of it public and "available around the world." There was still some progress to be made" in this area, he added.

Asked about the administration's controversial plans for civil defense, Mr. Carter said he was considering a new program that would focus "on a fairly long-term evacuation of cities."

But he called reports that the program would cost \$2 billion "completely erroneous." Congressional aides, however, said this figure was supplied in recent conversations by defense officials, including Bardi Tiran, the director of the Pentagon's Defense Civil Preparedness Agency.

The president indicated that he had no reason to believe the recent transfer of Soviet-built MiG-23 interceptors to Cuba posed an increased nuclear threat to the United States. The planes can be modified to carry nuclear weapons.

Mr. Carter said at his news conference that the United States thus far has "no evidence at all" that nuclear weapons have been introduced on the island, but he said the United States would keep an eye on the situation.

The president indicated that he had no reason to believe the recent transfer of Soviet-built MiG-23 interceptors to Cuba posed an increased nuclear threat to the United States. The planes can be modified to carry nuclear weapons.

Mr. Carter said that soundings through diplomatic channels had brought Soviet assurances that no arms shipments to Cuba "have violated" the agreement with Moscow after the 1962 missile crisis.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter said, the United States has monitored Soviet compliance with the agreement "very carefully" and will continue to assess both the quality and the quantity of Cuba's Soviet arms imports "to be sure that there is no offensive threat."

*© Los Angeles Times*

**U.S. to Extend Civil Rights to Age Bias Cases**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP) — The government is planning to extend civil rights protection to victims of age discrimination, but officials say that they hope to avoid the pitfalls of deciding in Washington "whether 12-year-olds can play Little League football in Des Moines."

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, under a proposal published in today's Federal Register, would give recipients of federal financial aid up to 2½ years to justify or weed out all age discrimination or face loss of the money.

Victims of age discrimination,

whether young or old, thus will become the fourth major group of Americans to win federal protection of their rights in the last 15 years, following blacks, women and the handicapped.

The new regulation, designed to

implement the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, will not eliminate all age criteria from federal programs. But officials predict that it will end many unfair practices, such as refusing literacy training to those over 40, restricting home health care to persons over 60 in some states, 65 in others, and setting arbitrary limits on the age of children who may attend day-care centers.

In its most extreme form, this get-tough approach has involved such joint FBI-Justice Department actions as the arrests on May 20 and convictions on Oct. 13 of two Soviet citizens employed by the United Nations on charges of trying to buy U.S. naval secrets.

The State Department and the CIA, which had argued for expelling rather than prosecuting the

two Russians, contend that Moscow interpreted the incident as a breach of the "unwritten rules" that the two countries normally apply to espionage activities.

State Department officials say the Soviet Union's arrest on June 12 of a U.S. businessman, Francis Crawford, was a direct retaliation for the prosecution of its two nationals.

**Control of Visitors**

On a less dramatic, but potentially more important level, the two departments also have been at odds over the State Department's alleged permissiveness in granting visas to visitors from the Soviet bloc. The State Department argues that its ability to encourage a regular flow of officials, journalists, businessmen and others is an important element in its everyday dealings with Moscow and its allies.

However, informed sources said yesterday, the FBI opposed giving visas to two of the officials because they were among 105 Soviet diplomatic personnel expelled from Britain in 1972 for alleged espionage activities. The sources were able to identify the two only by the names of Azarov and Kyrygin.

**Visas Are Delayed**

As a result, the sources said, the State Department was forced to delay acting on the visa requests and to ask the Soviet Union to postpone the cultural exchange talks until January.

The official reason given by the State Department to Moscow, the sources added, was that the International Communications Agency, the main U.S. agency in the negotiations, first wants to conclude similar talks now under way with Romania. However, some sources said, the clash over the two visas was at least as big a cause of the postponement.

Within the State Department, the sources said, the matter has caused serious concern because of a fear that rejection of the two Soviet delegates will touch off a cycle of retaliations by Moscow against U.S. officials who are seeking to visit the Soviet Union on business.

Underscoring that concern, the sources continued, was the recent Soviet refusal to grant a visa to a State Department officer, Martin Wenick, who had been scheduled to go to Moscow to assist in preparations for the visit there of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal beginning this weekend.

Following what the sources called "a high-level U.S. appeal," the Soviet Union reversed itself and gave Mr. Wenick a visa. The sources said that, while State Department officials are not certain that the two cases are connected, there is suspicion within the department that the Wenick incident was intended to show Moscow's displeasure and impatience over the delay in giving visas to its officials.

**Hard-Line Approach**

In the background is the feeling of many high-ranking State Department officials that the FBI, backed by an increasingly hard-line approach in Attorney General Griffin Bell's Justice Department toward Communist-bloc espionage, has been complicating the search for detente with the Soviet Union.

In its most extreme form, this get-tough approach has involved such joint FBI-Justice Department actions as the arrests on May 20 and convictions on Oct. 13 of two Soviet citizens employed by the United Nations on charges of trying to buy U.S. naval secrets.

The State Department and the CIA, which had argued for expelling rather than prosecuting the



You now have the opportunity to buy fine quality diamonds and diamond jewelry for investment, gifts or personal use from the leading first source diamond company at the diamond centre of the world. Contact us for full information or visit us.

**IDS**  
**International Diamond Sales**  
Head Office: 50, 52 Hoveniersstraat,  
2000 Antwerp, Belgium.  
Tel.: 03-31 77 74. Tel.: 03-30 53 100.  
London Salon: The Savoy Hotel,  
The Strand, London WC2R OBP.  
Tel.: 01-832 43 43

(All Diamonds Guaranteed By Certificate)



Actual size: 13 centimeters

# PENTAX ME

Most compact automatic.

Feel the difference.

ASAHI PENTAX  
ME

Asahi Pentax cameras are guaranteed quality products of Asahi Optical Co., Ltd. Japan.



FBI, Secret Service Called Upon

## .S. Is Wary of Domestic Cult Violence

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NYT) — U.S. Justice Department officials yesterday said that both the FBI and the Secret Service had been called upon to prevent violence in country in the wake of the deaths in Guyana, as President Carter warned against an reaction to the Jonestown trag-

ic. Justice Department officials said the department was investigating under threats reportedly made surviving members of the People's Temple cult and hoped to find possible suicide pacts by cult members, despite a lack of legal authority. President Carter said at a news conference yesterday: "It's unconscionable for the government of country to investigate or to investigate any group — no matter how much they might de-

part from normal custom — which is based on religious beliefs."

"The only exception," he added, "is when various substantive allegations are made that the activities of those religious groups directly violate a federal law."

At a briefing called by the Justice Department, Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann told reporters: "There are reports that a 'hit list' exists, but reports are sometimes dated. We will take the matter seriously." We will take the de-

partment's Criminal Division,

referred that the Secret Service had been brought into the case, but he declined to provide further details. The Secret Service, a branch of the Treasury Department, virtually never acts in such matters unless the security of high officials of the executive branch is believed to be endangered.

Mr. Carter called on the nation

to avoid "an overreaction . . . by injecting government into trying to control people's religious beliefs."

He added: "We also don't need to deplore on a nationwide basis the fact that the Jonestown cult, so-called, was typical of America, because it's out."

The president also defended the State Department against charges that it failed to anticipate the events in Guyana. He said Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., had out identified the People's Temple among "brainwashing" cults he had called to the department's attention.

### Search for Evidence

Mr. Heymann reported that the FBI was conducting interviews "on a very large scale" concerning the Guyana airport slayings of Rep. Ryan and four others and was searching for evidence of "who did what."

He predicted that determining whether suspects in that shooting had survived the mass suicide of cult members would be easier than previously believed because the Guyanese government had fingerprints of all foreign visitors to the country.

Mr. Heymann said he doubted whether U.S. investigators would play anything other than a marginal role in examining the mass suicide-murder in which 914 members of the People's Temple cult died. "There's no division of history in the Department of Justice," he said, "no one with those responsibilities."

Still, he said, some members of the sect occasionally tried to tell Mr. McCoy that the commune was totalitarian, "and he should have known what was going on."

She also said that officials of the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown had known that several women from the commune were involved sexually with key Guyanese officials.

### Cultists Said Spotted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NYT) — The U.S. government is investigating an unconfirmed report that a group of 30 to 40 people was spotted moving toward the Guyana-Venezuela border shortly after the mass suicide at Jonestown and may have entered Venezuela, authoritative government sources said yesterday.

If this report is accurate, it would be the largest unaccounted-for group of escapees from the death scene at the People's Temple compound. These same sources said that an earlier report that members of the cult had fled Guyana by one of the People's Temple boats seemed unlikely.

The report under scrutiny is that a Venezuelan border-patrol aircraft spotted the group the day after the mass suicide heading toward, or actually at, the border. The United States has asked the Venezuelan government at Caracas to check into the matter. Initially, defense officials there said they could not confirm it.

## N.Y. Protesters Warn Against A 2d Jonestown

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (Reuters) — About 50 persons protested outside the Sun Myung Moon Church headquarters here last night to warn that the mass suicide of Jonestown, Guyana, could happen in other cults in the United States.

The demonstrators, relatives of members of various cults, said "Cults must go now" and "Parents, fight for your children." They charged that their children were being held captive, brainwashed and mistreated.

One man, whose 24-year-old son has been in a cult for six years, said he had heard out from his child for four years. Whenever he tried to contact his son, he was told that, if his family came near the cult, they would not return alive.

Several demonstrators said they hoped the Jonestown incident would awaken people to the possible consequences of cults. A spokesman for the Rev. Moon's Unification Church said, "Nothing like that could ever happen at this church."

## Pro-Nazis Raid Bar in W. Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (AP) — Five men ransacked a Turkish bar in West Berlin and scattered pro-Nazi leaflets that read, "Don't buy from Jews," police said today.

Police said the leaflets were signed: "German Liberation Front within the White Power Movement." A spokesman said similar handbills had turned up before in Berlin but that the organization appeared to be new.

A patron was slightly injured when the attackers, armed with knives and a starter's pistol, burst into the bar in the Kreuzberg district and threw a bar stool into the liquor shelves, police said.

## H. Hand, 78, Senator, Dead

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (UPI) — Henry Hand, 78, the last living member of Thomas Edison's research team who developed the first motion picture projector, died yesterday of a heart attack at a Bronx hospital.

Hand worked for Edison on a number of projects, including a tape of record that eliminated sound noise. He ran a electro-acoustical research and development laboratory for many years near his South Nyack home.

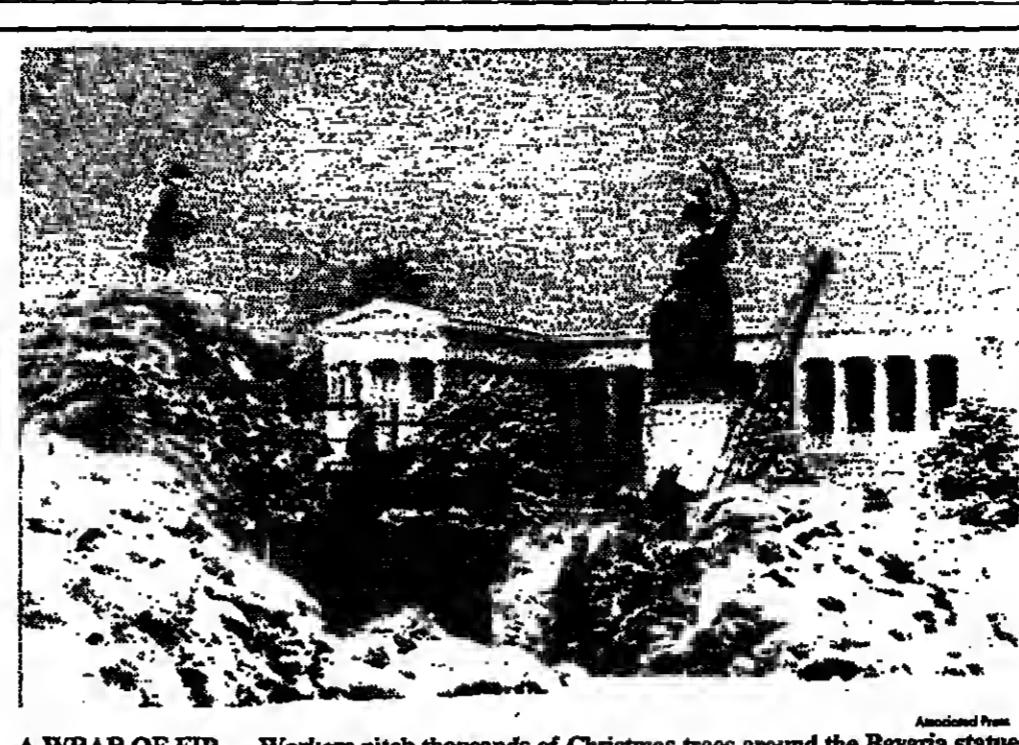
Chief M. B. Sigmund

T LONDON, South Africa, Dec. 1 (Reuters) — Paramount Mozambique Botha Sigmund, first president of the independent black homeland of Transkei here today.

## LA METAIRIE

CH-1258 NYON - Tel. LENIN  
20 minutes from GENEVA and Montreux.  
Tel. 022/61.15.01  
M. B. S. Sigmund

First class private establishment  
for nervous illnesses  
Chemotherapy - Psychotherapy - Sports  
Desinfection - Physiotherapy - Sports



*Associated Press*  
A WRAP OF FIR — Workers pitch thousands of Christmas trees around the Bavaria statue in central Munich, which they will use as a distribution point for Munich-area dealers.

## Cultist's Affidavit Told of Threat of Mass Suicide

(Continued from Page 1)

sations had proceeded slowly and been scheduled to accelerate after her departure. She also said that the Soviet intelligence, the KGB, had sent at least one agent to investigate the com-

plaints that American offi-

cials at the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown were "extremely

hostile" to Mr. Jones, and she said one of them, Richard McCoy, told her not to take her assertive attitude of oppression and possible suicide to the press.

She was warning, she said, came in a conversation with Mr. McCoy after she left Guyana and returned to Washington.

few days after the call, she received the letter, apparently from Mr. Jones, that referred to her association with Mr. McCoy threatened her life if she took implants to the press.

McCoy, in a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

McCoy, a brief telephone call from Washington, where he was stationed, acknowledged he had advised Miss Blakey to go to a law-enforcement agency. He denied he had ever told Mr. Jones his conversation with Miss

## Art in Paris

# The Lonely Odyssey Of Joseph Czapski

By Michael Gibson

**P**ARIS, Dec. 1 (IHT)—The man is a striking apparition: gaunt and soaring, a beak of a nose, owl-like glasses crowning swatches of white hair contrasting with a pink complexion—all it bespeaking enthusiastic vivacity. There is a dragonfly's darting tension tempered by quick gestures of Polish courtesy, an amused, intense and rhythmic speech that occasionally, in a characteristic Polish way, breaks into a defensiveness or intensive falsetto, as though he were speaking in italics.

Joseph Czapski (pronounced CHAP-ski) was born in Prague 82 years ago, and grew up in eastern Poland under the rule of the czars. His life has been that of a wanderer, and he has made his mark as a painter, a writer and a witness of his age.

"He grew up in the country," his biographer writes, "in the family domain, surrounded by numerous servants, two priests and three governesses." That gives a hint of the spiritual and material distances covered in an odyssey through the history of our century.

## Early Pacifism

In due course Czapski, his brother and a tutor went to Saint Petersburg to complete their studies, and there he read Tolstoy and Romain Rolland, adopting their pacifist views. In 1918, Poland was struggling for independence, and Czapski was entrusted with a mission that was compatible with his nonviolent convictions: He was to find out what happened to some Polish officers whom the Russians had arrested. The men had been shot, and the affair turned out to be a strange rehearsal for a far grimmer mission on which Czapski would be dispatched a quarter of a century later.

On his return from that early

journey, Czapski, 24, came under new literary and philosophical influences—Dostoevsky, Nietzsche. He renounced his pacifism, enlisted in the Polish army and fought the invading Russians in the campaign of 1920.

The following year he was finally able to devote himself to painting, and three years later he led a group of young artists to Paris. It was to have been a six-week trip; they stayed six years. In 1930 Czapski had his first exhibition in Paris (along with other members of his original group), and among those who bought his work was Gertrude Stein. The '30s were active and promising years. But then came

Now a lieutenant in the Polish army, Czapski was taken a prisoner by the Russians. What happened after that is related in his book, "Terre Inhumaine" (recently reissued by L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne); After a year and a half in the camps, Czapski was freed—Hitler had attacked the Soviet Union and alliances were reversed.

## Second Mission

Here began Czapski's second mission. The Russians had captured 15,700 Polish officers in 1939. Eighteen months later, only 400 returned. Czapski's task was to find out what had happened to the others.

What he found is the substance of his unemphatic book. His inquiry did not yield any proof—just a chilling phrase hurled out by a Soviet bureaucrat in the presence of a Polish delegation: "I have the impression that we have made a serious mistake."

The facts came later. The "serious mistake" was Katyn, where the 15,300 missing officers had been shot on Stalin's orders.

After the war ended, Czapski set

led in Paris and in 1948 founded the Polish literary review Kultura. His entire artistic production had been destroyed, and he was 52 years old, but he started again.

The paintings now being shown at the Galerie Jean Briance (23-25 Rue Gueneau, to Dec. 23) retrace something of this period and include a number of recent efforts as well.

Czapski's work, using an Expressionist idiom, is in fact a metaphysical journal in a language utterly individual and beyond all contemporary styles. Taken together, they reveal the outlook of a wanderer—they no means indifferent or disabused—catching the traces of something essential to him, wherever it manifests itself.

**Weary Individuality**

A substantial number of his works depict scenes in the Metro, in cafés in trains. The subjects are mostly off center, often sliced by the edge of the painting. Faces are partly or wholly concealed by physical obstacles—a post, a partition. The theme is solitude, absence, the fate of weary individuality in circumstances that tend to negate it.

But behind this existential vision there is also a concern with essence. A strange, strong little Czapski painting depicts a bit of a radiator in a room. His idiom excludes the notion of some tyrannical objectivity; what he is trying to catch is the



The solitude of Joseph Czapski's passengers.

quasi-mystical experience of something vital that comes unsolicited, appearing with full intensity in the least glorious of forms.

The paintings are curiously raw, surprised, jubilant and compassionate. Czapski has always been interested in the use of color in the Expressionist manner. But he is also fascinated by the traditional concern with values of light. Is brown a color? Or is it a degree of luminosity? He would like it to be both in his painting.

If one considers him an Impressionist, he will appear devoid of the militancy of subjectivism that is the mark of German Expressionism, for instance. His admiration for Chaim Soutine may not be irrelevant here:

"We had some neighbors in the country," he says, "who had a great deal of land. On this land, among many other things, there was a small Jewish town. That is where Soutine was born and grew up. To my mind he is the great painter of our century. A prophetic painter."

Czapski and his work can easily be dissociated. Its ambiguous anxiety, enthusiasm and humor need to be seen not only in the light of the present, but also in that of the artist's own history. For this alone allows one to discover how understated his anxiety is, and how much his humor derives from a harshly tested and irrepressible affection for life.

## \* \* \*

**WEARY INDIVIDUALITY**

A substantial number of his works depict scenes in the Metro, in cafés in trains. The subjects are mostly off center, often sliced by the edge of the painting. Faces are partly or wholly concealed by physical obstacles—a post, a partition.

The theme is solitude, absence, the fate of weary individuality in circumstances that tend to negate it.

But behind this existential vision there is also a concern with essence.

A strange, strong little Czapski painting depicts a bit of a radiator in a room. His idiom excludes the notion of some tyrannical objectivity; what he is trying to catch is the

LA 628-ES Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W.1, to Dec. 2.

In 1906 and 1907 the French man-of-letters Octave Mirbeau traveled extensively by motorcar (a 1904 Charron) through France, Germany and the Low Countries. To illustrate a subsequent travelogue, he called "LA 628-ES" after the auto's registration number, he commissioned friend Pierre Bonnard to make 104 brush and ink drawings—witty, delicate and extremely perceptive. This exhibition comprises the entire set.

\* \* \*

Contemporary Arab Artists, Iraqi Cultural Center Gallery, 177 Tottemham Court Road, London W.1, to Dec. 7.

The participants in this first major show here of Arab artists are: painter/calligrapher Shaker Hasan Al-Said, who represented Iraq at the '76 Venice Biennale; Amer Al-Ubaidi (Iraq), a painter wholly trained in the Middle East; Paris-trained Mohammad Al-Kasmi (Morocco); Palestinian Kamal Boullata (Palestine), who specializes in stylized Arabic calligraphy; the sculptor in metal and leather Farid Belkhalia (Morocco); Mohammad Khadra, a colorist who abstracts from his native Algerian landscape; Iraqi protest painter Mohammad Mahremdin; and the Rome-educated Iraqi sculptor Ismail Fartash, whose figure pieces are much influenced by those of ancient Sumner.

\* \* \*

Raoof Dufy 1877-1953, J.P.L. Fine Arts, 24 Davies Street, London W.1, to Dec. 4.

In England, Dufy has wrongly been considered a lightweight painter of "pretty" pictures. This collection of 18 watercolors and drawings makes a good start at dispelling such an underestimation. Beginning with the pencil drawing "Femme Lisant" (1900) and the major late-impressionist pastel "La Cour du Louvre" (1902), it ends with three major paintings of the race-track at Epsom ("Races"), and includes one of the finest of his Moroccan series as well as an exceptionally stylish "Nude."

\* \* \*

Barry Martin, Patrick Seale, Galley, 2 Mottcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London S.W.1, to Dec. 5.

In a series of comparatively small-scale collages and a group of related gouaches, Martin explores sequentially overlapping images on a central, archetypal one. The work is not easy to read, but well repays the time spent studying it.

\* \* \*

Sir Charles Madden, Midden Galleries, 77 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London W.1, indefinitely.

A retired admiral, Madden brings a sailor's keen eye to his portrayals of ships, boats, rivers and lakes. They are, however, no mere product of a Sunday painter's amusement: They are strong, vigorous works with the unmistakable stamp of the artist's personality.

\* \* \*

Les Fanves, The Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, London W.1, to Dec. 21.

A small show, this, of only 11 works, but what splendors among them! Georges Braque's "Paysage à l'Estaque," which epitomizes the Fauve's idiosyncratic uses of color; Andre Derain's "House of Parliament and Westminster Bridge" and "Thames and Tower Bridge"; Henri Matisse's small "Paysage à Collioure"; and two of Maurice de Vlaminck's vivid portrayals of the Seine at Chatou.

\* \* \*

Holbein and the Court of Henry VIII, The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, London W.1, indefinitely.

The massive presence of Henry VIII is dramatically emphasized by a suit of his armor standing in the center of the gallery. Hans Holbein (1497-1543) was the first painter of international standing to settle in England. While here, he made portraits of Henry, his queen and many of the courtiers. Seventy of these are here on loan from the Royal Library at Windsor Castle.

Principally executed in chalk and wash drawing, the portraits are deeply analytical, showing, for example, the worldliness of Sir

## Around the Galleries

## On the Road With Mirbeau and Bonnard

London



Relief #1 by Farid Belkhalia at the Iraqi Cultural Center in London.

Henry Guildford, the secret enemy of Anne Boleyn; the wisdom of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury; and the spiritual reserve of John Colet, drawn not from life, but after Torrigiano's portrait sculpture.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Wozu? Galeria Nina Dausset, 16 rue de Lille, Paris 7, to Jan. 15.

"To what avail are poets in an indigent age?" asked Johann Hölderlin nearly 200 years ago—"Wozu Dichter in dauernder Zeit?" One hundred fifty poets and painters answered this question in a poll, and the result is a book and an exhibition. It is out early, especially when the painting was finished before the question was asked. But one well understands that the only answer either a poet or a painter can give to such a query is to go on doing what he has been doing all along. The paintings are numerous, absolutely diverse, and the context heightens their intensity. But the question is for philosophers really, as attested by Samuel Beckett's answer: "Wozu? I haven't the slightest idea. Forgive me. Cordially yours."

Five Thousand Years of Indian Art, Petit Palais, Paris 8, to Feb. 28.

Five thousand years revealed in 212 objects makes an average of 23.5 years per object. This is not said to disparage the present exhibition, but to give an idea of what one can expect. A praiseworthy effort at synthesis has been made to present basic notions of the country's history and religions in the briefest possible form. It is bravely done, and there is a sumptuous selection of sculptures and miniatures. The scale of the exhibition itself is pleasing, but it might be worthwhile now to present something devoted to a specific region, period and art form.

Francis Lématé, Galerie Chantal Sénoung, 120 Avenue de Wagram (3d floor), Paris 17, to Jan. 30.

Lématé was a painter until a few years ago, when he began to question his use of the medium. As a result he started to work with a minimal medium: the matchstick. The show presents wooden grids on which matches are fixed in flexible patterns rather like pages of text. There are a few larger works in wood, vaguely reminiscent of upside-down shields; the artist says they are like capital letters in the textual flow of the other works. The effect of all this is less grimly tautological than American minimalism, rather as an artisan's work is more human than factory-made objects.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Holbein and the Court of Henry VIII, The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, London W.1, indefinitely.

The massive presence of Henry VIII is dramatically emphasized by a suit of his armor standing in the center of the gallery. Hans Holbein (1497-1543) was the first painter of international standing to settle in England. While here, he made portraits of Henry, his queen and many of the courtiers. Seventy of these are here on loan from the Royal Library at Windsor Castle.

Principally executed in chalk and wash drawing, the portraits are deeply analytical, showing, for example, the worldliness of Sir

Doutour in Academie

PARIS, Dec. 1 (IHT)—French author Jean Doutour was elected to the Académie Française yesterday to fill the seat left vacant by the death of economist Jacques Rueff. Doutour, 58, is a sharply ironic observer of contemporary morale; in his novels, essays and columns in the newspaper *France-Soir*, he denounces stupidity and simple-mindedness. One of his novels, "Au Bon Buerre," won the Prix Interallié in 1952.

Brussels

Marcel Broodthaers, Galerie Isy Brachot, 62a Ave. Louise, to Dec. 9.

An artist who can make a batch of broken eggshells suffice in an eggcup into an alluring bouquet of yellow-gold blossoms, or can make a dense clutter of open mussel shells into a secretively glowing circle deserves recognition—if only for resourcefulness. Broodthaers was an artist fizzing with ideas that took him a long way from conventional painting. He used Magritte as a departure point (the link is noticeable in a glass phial lusily

staging before his death in 1966, Franco Zeffirelli will stage and a new production of *Bizet's Carmen* that will have its first performance Dec. 9 at the Vienna State Opera, with the premire scheduled to be televised live. The cast includes two Soviet sopranos, Anna Obraztsova in the title role and baritone Yury Mazurok as Escamillo. Plácido Domingo sings Don José and Gilda Benátskova will be Micaëla. The same cast will appear in a work for subsequent performances on Dec. 12, 15, 17 and 20.

Wieland Wagner's last opera staging before his death in 1966, *Der Wozzeck*, will be revived Dec. 9 by the Frankfurt Opera. Anna Stojanov and Bodo Schwandt will again be in the principal roles of Marie and Wozzeck. Michael Tietjet will conduct and Philip Jaray will be in charge of the staging.

Harold Pinter's new play *Betrayal* will have its German-language premiere Dec. 17 at the Berliner Akademietheater in a production staged by Peter Wood and directed by Carl Toms. Sonja Söder, Karlheinz Hackl and Joachim Blässmeier of the Burgtheater company will play the work's three roles.

The German translation is by H. Lepid-Rohwitt. Other performances this month are scheduled for Dec. 18, 21 and 15.

Janacek's "The Adventures of Mr. Broucek" will enter the repertoire of the English National Opera on Dec. 28 at the London Coliseum in a production staged by Christopher Graham and designed by Peter Hall. Charles Mackerras will conduct and the cast will be headed by Gregory Dempsey in the title part, with Henry Howell, Dennis Wicks, Lorna Haywood and Geoffrey Chard in other principal roles.

Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 2, 4, 11, 16 and 19.

—EDITH SCHLOS.

Rome

Paul Klee, Ciodotti 85, Via Ciodotti 85, through December.

Klee's work is the epitome of a purist direction in modern art—the expression of whimsy or po-

—EDITH SCHLOS.

On the Arts Agenda

## Messiaen Anniversary

The month-long program of musical events in Paris and other French cities in celebration of Olivier Messiaen's 70th birthday will be climaxed with the anniversary concert Dec. 10 at the Paris Opera, with Pierre Boulez conducting members of the Paris Opera orchestra and the Ensemble Intercontemporain in a performance of "Des Canaries aux Etioles," with Yves Demarle as horn soloist and David Wethorn as piano soloist. Among the other principal Paris concerts are Dec. 4 at the Théâtre de la Ville, with Sylvain Cambreling conducting the EIC with pianist Pierre-Laurent Aimard and flutist Alain Marion as soloists in "Cœurs de la Cité Celeste" and other works; Dec. 6 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées with Michel Tabachnik conducting the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique in a program including "Chronochromie"; Dec. 8 at the Espace Cardin with pianist Peter Schickele playing "Vingt Regards de l'Enfant Jesus"; Dec. 14, 15 and 16, with Seiji Ozawa conducting the Orchestra de Paris in the "Turangalila Symphonie," with Yvonne Loriod as soloists; Dec. 17 at the Champs with Pierre Dervaux conducting the Colonne Orchestra and Felicity Palmer as soprano soloist in "Poème Pour M." and "L'Ascension"; and Dec. 19 at the church of St. Louis des Invalides with Gilbert Amy conducting the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique and soloists in "Trois Petites Liturgies" and "Et Exspecto Resurrectionem Mortuorum."

Twenty other French cities are scheduling Messiaen concerts, among them the Lyons Philharmonic under Serge Baudo with "Et Nubes Diffunduntur" and the Ensemble Quatuor Carillon with Pierre-Laurent Aimard with "Quatuor Pour la Fin du Temps"; Dec. 9 and 10 respectively at the Auditorium Maurice Ravel in Lyons.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Marcel Broodthaers, Galerie Isy Brachot, 62a Ave. Louise, to Dec. 9.

An artist who can make a batch of broken eggshells suffice in an eggcup into an alluring bouquet of yellow-gold blossoms, or can make a dense clutter of open mussel shells into a secretively glowing circle deserves recognition—if only for resourcefulness. Broodthaers was an artist fizzing with ideas that took him a long way from conventional painting. He used Magritte as a departure point (the link is noticeable in a glass phial lusily

## Exhibitions

## The Merging Of the Palette And Palate

By John Russell

**N**EW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT) — Among painters and sculptors, to eat well is one of the laws of life. Their whole activity predisposes them to it. They deal, day and day out, with color and texture, substance and aroma. Studio and kitchen have much in common. Touch and timing are as fundamental to cooking as they are to art. Writing as a physical activity has its sensuous side, but the hand that rocks the electric typewriter does not seem to us a natural for the sauce boat and the double boiler.

Quite apart from our inborn conviction that painters and sculptors make good cooks, we have the evidence of their work. There's just no counting the number of European paintings of the first rank in which food is up front.

**Big, Big, Big**

Food is big in Dutch painting, big in Flemish painting, big in French painting, big in Spanish painting and big in Italian painting. When you have seen a quince painted by Zurbaran, an apple painted by Courbet, a dead, white duck painted by Oudry and a bunch of asparagus painted by Manet you have an immediate and total confidence in those men as masters of the menu.

As for the big symphonic still life of game that play so large a part in Dutch painting, the marriage feasts that turn up in Flemish painting, and even the starker collations that stand for the Last Supper in many an Italian painting, we never forget them.

They remind us that we are what we eat.

The Metropolitan Museum touches lightly on all this in an exhibition called "The Print Collector in the Kitchen," which will be on view there through Jan. 7. As it is the work of the museum's Department of Prints and Photographs, it is necessarily short on the fulfilled sensuality of oil painting. But it is long on inclination, long on curiosity, long on exactitude, long on wise precept and long on fun. Its guest curator, Phyllis D. Massan, has wrought well within the limits of the department.

**Real**

They are real limits, however. When Rembrandt painted a side of beef, he made us feel the difference between lean meat and yellow fat as surely as if we could tear at the carcass with our own hands. When Louise Moillon — a painter perfect in her way, and long overdue for a

You are what  
you cook  
with: A 1569  
Italian etching  
of kitchen  
implements.



universal acknowledgment — painted a basket of fruit fresh from the tree, she convinced us at once of the pre-eminence of French housekeeping. When Bruegel painted an oyster, we could hardly wait to pry the flesh loose from the shell. Not even the great printmakers can give us quite that feeling of acquaintance.

But then, few of us will ever own a painting of that quality, whereas many of the prints on view at the Met would be within our means if we took the time and trouble to seek them out. Abraham Bosse, for instance, is not an expensive artist, even today, and yet his engravings of French life during the reign of Louis XIV are prodigies of observation, wit and technical skill.

What he has to tell us does not go out of style, either. There is a print by him at the Met that shows us exactly how a French caterer went about his business. He had an all-purpose kitchen. Hens and hares hung from the ceiling. Pies, tarts, rössles and macaroons were in full production. Circular molds, triangular molds, oval molds and molds with scalloped and serrated

edges lay ready for the pastryman's more ambitious adventures. Every sleeve was rolled above the elbow, and the end result was something that contributed then, as it contributes today, to the dignity of France.

**Dreary and Unconvincing**

Not every European kitchen had that kind of well-calculated abundance. When Hans Burckmair showed how a young prince learned to cook in the first half of the 16th century, he didn't stint with the silver, the wall hangings or the monumental table with carved and sculpted feet. But the lesson itself looks dreary and unconvincing. We find it hard to believe that a royal household could not muster better raw materials; we come away wondering if that prince ever really learned to cook, any more than certain European kings really washed the feet of the poor when they presented themselves once a year for an implausible ablation. Burckmair put his initials on the tabletop in that engraving, but we don't believe that his heart was in it.

Disbelief is rare in this context. Food in European art is fundamentally festive. It is taken for granted as just about the most important thing there is, and it is also taken for granted as something that goes on being produced, cooked and eaten no matter how much goes awry in other departments of life. There is at the Met, for instance, a print of the supper at Emmaus.

**Curtained Above**

Most of the old masters put Jesus and his awestruck disciples in the foreground when they treated this subject, but in this case the scene is a small, curtained alcove at the rear of a country inn. The participants matter to anyone who knows the New Testament, but they don't to the keeper's wife — who goes right ahead with the preparation of some of the finest fish that ever lay on a slab. Food comes first, in a painting that is voluptuous as it is down-to-earth.

Much in art has changed beyond recognition since these prints were made. But the studio is still only a step from the kitchen. The next time a painter or a sculptor asks you over for dinner, don't fail to go.

## The Art Market

### A Swiss Gallery of Cutouts and Collages

By Souren Melikian

**N**EUCHATEL, Switzerland, Dec. 1 (IHT) — Remember the days when buying art was a light-hearted and inexpensive affair? If you don't, you can find out what it felt like by making the trip to Bevaix, a Swiss village five miles from here.

A gallery was founded there eight years ago by Pierre Yves Gabus, a young Swiss who puts together exhibitions of unusual objects. Last year he had some weird terracottas from Afghanistan; this time he has chosen collages and cutout paper compositions (*cadrives*, as they were called in the Middle Ages, from the French *cadrive* — "penknife").

Probably, the earliest dated collage on record is a delightful Virgin and Child of 1493 in the Barcelona city museum. The earliest item in Gabus' exhibit is a tiny 17th-century collage of the Three Wise Men and the infant Jesus; strips of sewing cloth cover the bodies, and the faces are hand-colored.

In a pair of engravings done about 1680 by Christopher Weigel, the clothes have been cut out and thin fabric glued on the back fills in the holes. The fragile pieces have survived in their original gilt wood frames — they are unassuming and pleasing, like a village Christmas tree. And at \$800 Swiss francs (about \$460), they remain refreshingly accessible.

Small collages eventually became excuses for elaborate decorative compositions in which framing mattered as much as subject. A small, colored image by one Jacobus de Man is embedded in a broad border of cutout floral design in white paper over black fabric. This in turn is framed by a frieze of straw marquetry, the whole being framed in gilt wood. This typical piece of European provincial art probably originated in Lyon around 1720-1730.

The true blossoming of the cutouts and collages began in the 1770s. Here the Bevaix exhibit holds some surprises. One is the splendor of the Geneva school, founded by Jean Hubert (1721-1786), whose work is rarely seen in the trade. His portrait of "Voltaire Writing," in black varnished paper pasted on a beige ground, has the terce wit of some modern cartoons — and an elegance they sadly lack.

The black silhouette seated at a desk, spruce and lively with its long nose, and the hint of a puckish smile, is sheer fun and well worth the 1,100 francs.

The winner of the show is the German school, virtually unknown off its home grounds. Cutouts became the rage in late 18th-century Germany, and great men had a filing with the form. Johann Kaspar Lavater did silhouette portraits based on his studies in physiognomy, and his friend Goethe became a silhouette addict. By the reckoning



German cutout made in Constance around 1840.

of Ernst Biessalski, author of the just-published "Scherenschnitte und Schattentheater" (Cutouts and Silhouettes), hundreds of Goethe's silhouettes can be identified. But the best artists were anonymous, their whimsy anticipating 20th-century Dada with a lighter touch.

Collage thrived in the latter half of the 19th century. Some extraordinary pieces were created by virtually unknown artists who are every bit as interesting as, say, Henri Douanier-Rousseau. Johann Jakob Hauswirth (a cobbler by trade) did bold, vivid collages that have a surprisingly modern feel. Equally obscure to the outside world is Louis David Saugy (1871-1953), whose collage of cows ascending an S-shaped mountain path just sold at 10,000 francs; he leaves far behind recognized painters such as Andre Bauchant.

In 20th-century collage, Gabus scores more scope. Russian avant-garde artist Olga Rosanova's cubist collage of 1916 can be seen next to a remarkably advanced 1922 essay on cubist abstraction by Kurt Schwitters. And how many remember U.S. artist Nicholas Brown, whose abstract collage of the early '20s (3,200 francs) is as advanced as anything that could be seen in Berlin?

To round it all off, Gabus has a section of black-and-white woodblocks that he feels continue the silhouette esthetics. Again one finds the ventures of unsuspected loners. The late Eduard Probst of Basel, a film tycoon, was an admirer of Expressionist films and became a remarkable photographer. If a museum should ever illustrate crosscurrents between 20th-century

photography, movies and graphics, "Singapour Navarro" will be one of its focal pieces. It is priced at 320 francs.

## COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

### UNIQUE COLLECTION

of 35 rare art books magnificently bound by one of world's foremost bookbinders. Hundreds of signed lithographs, Picassos, Modigliani, Miró, Bellmer, Maxià, Eisenberg & many others. Will sell individually or as collection.

Box 817 806, 810-8th Ave., N.Y., 10019.

### WANT TO PURCHASE PAINTINGS BY

**BERNARD BUFFET**  
H. BERLIN, 945-5 Ave., N.Y., N.Y.  
(212) 288-5566

### GENEVA Nov. 29th-Dec. 3rd

6<sup>e</sup> FOIRE de BROCANTE et de l'ANTIQUITE of the Palais des Expositions Quai Ernest-Ansermet OPEN: Wed. Thur. Fri. 2 p.m.-10 p.m. Sat. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Sun. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

### AUCTION SALES IN PARIS - DROUOT LEFT BANK

7, quai Anatole France, 75007 Paris.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF M. Jacques ZIMMERMANN

RARE COLLECTION OF BILBOQUETS from the XVII<sup>th</sup> cent. to the present Carved and sculpted in ivory and in wood — some with mechanism, others from the POINÉAU Academy.

On view: Thursday, December 14, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Catalogue on request from:

ETUDE GLUCK et MERCIER, Auctioneers

14, rue Favart 75002 Paris • Tel.: 297-43-54. Telex: DROUOT 270904.



Christie's auctions in Geneva totalled £18,415,700



Highly important ruby and diamond necklace and ring, a wedding present from Tsar Alexander II to his daughter Maria Alexandrovna who married Alfred Duke of Edinburgh in 1874 (reduced). Sold on 16 November for \$1,018,300.

During Christie's week of sales in Geneva in November, Jewellery, the Art Déco Collection of H. Robert Greene of New York, Silver, Russian Works of Art and Fabergé, Objects of Vertu, Watches and Clocks, Porcelain, Wines and other Works of Art were sold for \$18,415,700.

Christie's next season of sales in Geneva takes place in April 1979. Owners wishing their works of art to be included should contact one of the following:

Princesse Jeanne-Marie de Broglie  
Alexander Solodoff  
68 rue de l'Université  
75007 Paris  
Tel: 544 16 30  
Telex: Paris 200024.  
Dr. Géza von Habsburg  
Hans Nadelhoff, Richard Stern  
Christie's (International) S.A.  
8 Place de la Tacomme  
CH-1204 Geneva  
Tel: 28 25 44  
Telex: Geneva 23634.

**IGOR MITORAJ**  
ARCHIOLOGIES - SCULPTURES  
30 NOVEMBRE - 1 JANVIER 1979  
ARTCURIAL

**JOAN MITCHELL**  
FOURNIER 22 BAC PARIS VII

GALERIE CLAUDE BERNARD  
Exhibition of Drawings by

**BALTHUS**  
December 5, 1978 - January 27, 1979  
and presentation of the book by Jean Leymarie  
on Balthus

Skira Editions - Flammarion Distribution  
7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, 75006 Paris. Tel.: 326-97-07.

GALERIE MARQUET  
7, rue Bonaparte-VI, 326-74-68.  
**ABRAM TOPOR**  
Nov. 28 - Dec. 22  
2 to 7 p.m.

GALERIE PRINCIPE  
Anne Merlet  
**AFNAN**  
November 23 - December 31  
12, rue de Foyatier (8e) - 75111 (1-Pa.)

**WALLY FINDLAY**  
Galleries Internationales  
New York - Chicago - Paris - London - Hong Kong

EXHIBITION  
**SEBIRE**

Sculptures of  
L BALBIN - A BIENFAIT  
2, avenue matignon  
Tel: 226-70-74  
mon. thru sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V  
Hôtel George V - 723-54-00  
SIMBARI - NAHLÉ  
MICHEL-HENRY - SEBIRE  
31, av. George V - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>  
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.  
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

**SERGIO TELLES**  
Paintings

**WILDEN STEIN**  
147, New Bond Street, LONDON. November 21 - December 16  
Permanently at: GALLERIE LA CAVE, 7, rue de Montmorency, PARIS. 265-40-66.

**LONDON**

**MAYER GALLERY**  
22a Cork Street, W.1  
Tel: 01-734-3558

**JAMES ROSENQUIST**  
new paintings

**LEFEVRE GALLERY:**

**LES FAUVES**

Until Dec. 21  
Wednesday 10-5  
30 Aragon St., London W.1.  
Tel: 01-933-1572.

**CRANE KALMAN**

178 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.  
Tel: 01-584-7566.

**MILLS AND INNS,  
RIVERS AND STREETS  
OF ENGLAND**

Paintings  
1830-1978

Until January 27  
Mon.-Fri. 10-6; Sat. 10-4.

**ALWIN GALLERY**

9-10 Grafton Street,  
Bond Street, W.1.  
01-499-0314.

London's Leading  
Sculpture Gallery

**COLNAGHI**

14, Old Bond Street, London, W.1.  
Tel: 01-491-7408. Tel: 298536.

**PICTURES FROM  
THE GRAND TOUR**

NOV. 14 - DEC. 16

**CHANDE GALLERY**

6 Cork Street, London, W.1.  
Tel: 01-734-4426.

**Oil Paintings on Gold Leaf**

by

**GREGORY FINK**

Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 - Sat. 10-1

**ART: - Museum of Money**

From bronze bar to check card.

About the curious nature of money in art, science and life.</p

**Reflections of Japan's 'Pearl Harbor Spy'**

# 'There Is No Honor as Before'

By Ron Laymer

MATSUYAMA, Japan — Takeo Yoshikawa is the spy who can never come in from the cold. His espionage was so successful that it ruined his life forever.

Yoshikawa helped the Japanese in their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

World military circles have considered Yoshikawa one of the most successful spies in history. Yet, he has received no awards, no honors, not even a pension from the Japanese government. He has no job today. He lives as a down-and-out and drinks to forget.

"I have been wiped clean from Japanese history," he said at his home on the island of Shikoku, south of Tokyo. "Five years ago when I applied for a pension, they said, 'We never heard of you.'

"When I told them of my espionage assignment, of the long years working to become an expert on the American Navy and of my dangerous mission in Honolulu, they were without sympathy. They told me Japan never spied on anyone."

Pearl Harbor was a military feat so daring, so brilliant, so audaciously planned, and so successfully carried out that it is worth a special volume in the annals of warfare. It was a military victory by a tiny force against what should have been overwhelming odds.

### Different Now

Here is Yoshikawa's account.

"I was born in a very different world. It was in 1914 in the days of the great Japanese Empire when the Yamato race walked tall across Asia. It was something special then to be born a boy in Japan."

"It was a time when the empire was on the march," he said. "But the world is not the same today. To do these days for one's country is a waste of time."

"Today, war is bad, war is wrong. But in my day it was good. It was right. I was a true hero of Japan. But look what it has brought me in my old age. Look at me today."

Hands shaking, he complained of modern-day Japan. "It is so different now. All they do is think about money and winning new markets for Japanese products. There is no honor as before. They do not respect their elders."

It was different when Yoshikawa was a boy. At that time the Japanese Empire indeed was on the march. In those times the death of a young man in battle was, in Japanese thinking, like the fall of a cherry blossom — which drops to its death at the height of its beauty.

The future spy enrolled at the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy at Eta Jima as a 1929 cadet. Four years later he graduated at the top of his class.

Japan expected a great career of him and he

*"Today, war is bad. War is wrong. But in my day it was good. It was right. I was a true hero of Japan. But look what it has brought me in my old age. Look at me today."*

served outstandingly aboard the battleship Asama. He later trained on submarines and as a pilot. It was almost certain that someday he would be a captain or an admiral.

But his naval career suddenly ended. A serious stomach ailment forced him to retire after two years. It was a bitter blow and he thought of killing himself. But some weeks later a high-ranking officer visited him with an offer of a job in Japanese naval intelligence. It was the start of his career as a spy.

Yoshikawa set out to become an expert on the U.S. Navy. For four years he worked on the America Desk studying Jane's Fighting Ships and Aircraft and thousands of U.S. books, newspapers and magazines.

"My early intelligence duties were not exciting," he said. "There were no beautiful lady agents having adventures with James Bond. It was a job a librarian could have carried out. Espionage is still the same today. It's the gathering together of useful information."

But in 1940 it got more exciting. Yoshikawa prepared for an espionage assignment abroad by passing the Foreign Ministry English examinations. Soon he was a junior diplomat. It would be his cover.

### Intercepted

Even in school Yoshikawa was dangerous to the Allies. Once he intercepted an English-language radio transmission from Australia advising that 17 troopers were clearing Freetown bound for England. The Japanese gave the information to Nazi Germany and the ships were wiped out.

Later Hitler sent Yoshikawa a personal letter of thanks. "It was the only official recognition I have ever received for my war services," he said.

In 1941, Yoshikawa received a diplomatic passport and went to Honolulu using the cover name of Tadashi Morimura. He was a vice consul at the Japanese Consulate.

He found out later that Admiral Tsoroka Yamamoto had prepared a detailed Pearl Harbor attack plan in early 1941 and that the plan was presented to the Naval General Staff in August, 1941.

"I was a spy in the field without that secret inside information," he said. "But I assumed my

job was to help prepare for an attack on Pearl Harbor and I worked night and day getting necessary information."

"The Americans were very foolish. As a diplomat I could move about the islands. No one bothered me. I often rented small planes at the John Rodgers Airport in Honolulu and flew around U.S. installations making observations. I never took notes or drew maps. I kept everything in my head."

"As a long-distance swimmer I completely covered the harbor installations. Sometimes I stayed underwater for a long time breathing through a hollow reed."

"And my favorite viewing place," recalled Yoshikawa, "was a lovely Japanese teahouse overlooking the harbor. It was called the 'Shum-chow.' I knew what ships were in, how heavily they were loaded, who their officers were, and what supplies were on board. The trusting young officers who visited the teahouse told the girls there everything. And anything they didn't reveal I found out by giving rides to hitch-hiking American sailors and pumping them for information."

The work was dangerous. "Once a U.S. Navy sailor on guard duty saw me crouched down near an electrified fence. He fired his rifle but missed me."

### Always Alert

For a while Yoshikawa posed as a Filipino and washed dishes in the American naval officers mess — listening, always alert. Between his spy flights, harbor swims, dish-washing duties, the geisha-girl interrogations and his actual work at the Consulate, he was in a state of continual exhaustion. On top of this he stayed up late every night sending coded messages to Tokyo.

The big day grew closer. Yoshikawa handed a secret Japanese cipher 97 answers to intelligence questions asked by Admiral Yamamoto concerning ships, planes and personnel at Pearl Harbor during the fall of 1941. The admiral learned, for example, that most ships were at anchor in Pearl Harbor on Sunday — so he planned the attack for that day.

On Dec. 6, Yoshikawa sent out his final message: "No barrage balloons sighted. Battleships are without crinolines. No indications of air or sea alert were visible to nearby islands. Enterprise and Lexington [aircraft carriers] have sailed from Pearl Harbor."

In Tokyo, Foreign Ministry officials passed the information on to Admiral Yamamoto, and the attack-planner radioed his fleet, moving in for the kill: "Vessels moored in harbor — nine battleships, three class-B cruisers, three sea plane tenders, 17 destroyers. All aircraft carriers and heavy cruisers have departed harbor... no indication of any change in U.S. fleet or anything unusual."

Yoshikawa and the consul shook hands. His work had been a success. The attack was on. They ran into their offices and began burning code books and secret diplomatic intelligence instructions.

"I heard new sounds and rushed outside," he recalled. "I looked up at the sky and saw a most wonderful sight. Through the clouds a fighter



Takeo Yoshikawa, former Japanese spy in Pearl Harbor, says history has passed him by.



This historic picture, photographer unknown, shows the members of the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu who were arrested by the FBI after the Pearl Harbor attack. Front row, center, is Vice Consul Tadashi Morimura, actually Takeo Yoshikawa.

In the darkness 400 miles north of Honolulu, Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo received his order to attack — "Climb Mount Nittaka."

Around him his 31 ships, six aircraft carriers, and three submarines and assorted tankers surged to full speed ahead. His 350 attack planes would soon be a part of history.

The attack exploded next morning, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, at 7:40 a.m. (Pacific Standard Time). Yoshikawa was eating breakfast and still sleepy when the first bombs began to fall. "The consul and I listened to the short-wave radio bringing the news from Tokyo," he said.

They heard the secret attack code, "East Wind, Rain," the Japanese announcer said twice very slowly during the forecast. This meant that Japan had decided on war with the United States, Yoshikawa said. Not used were other prearranged signals which would have called for attacks on England or Russia.

Yoshikawa and the consul shook hands. His work had been a success. The attack was on. They ran into their offices and began burning code books and secret diplomatic intelligence instructions.

"I heard new sounds and rushed outside," he recalled. "I looked up at the sky and saw a most wonderful sight. Through the clouds a fighter

bomber streaked towards Pearl Harbor and disappeared in black clouds of smoke rising above the base. On the wings of the plane were painted the Rising Sun — the Rising Sun of Japan. Soon the sky was filled with our planes. It was a brilliant attack. We lost just 30 men that day — the Americans more than three thousand."

Quickly the Consulate was surrounded by hostile crowds and Yoshikawa and the other Japanese employees remained locked inside for safety. At 8:30 a.m. police showed up to protect them until the arrival of FBI agents who arrested them.

### No Reception

"For 10 days we were held prisoner at the Consulate. Then all of us were taken under heavy guard to a U.S. Coast Guard vessel at the docks and taken to San Diego, Calif. In March we were taken to an Arizona relocation camp which was full of innocent American-Japanese. They had done nothing. It was a cruel joke. You see, I couldn't trust them in Hawaii to help me. They were loyal to the United States.

Later the FBI took Yoshikawa and other diplomats to New York. Shortly afterward, they were sent back to Japan in a diplomat-prisoner

exchange, the United States not realizing it had lost the Pearl Harbor spy.

But there was no hero's reception when he got home — nothing official, then or now. He married and continued with the rank of ensign in Japanese intelligence.

When the war ended and U.S. troops occupied Japan, Yoshikawa, fearing he would be hanged, went into hiding and lived in the country posing as a Buddhist monk. When the Americans left he returned to his wife.

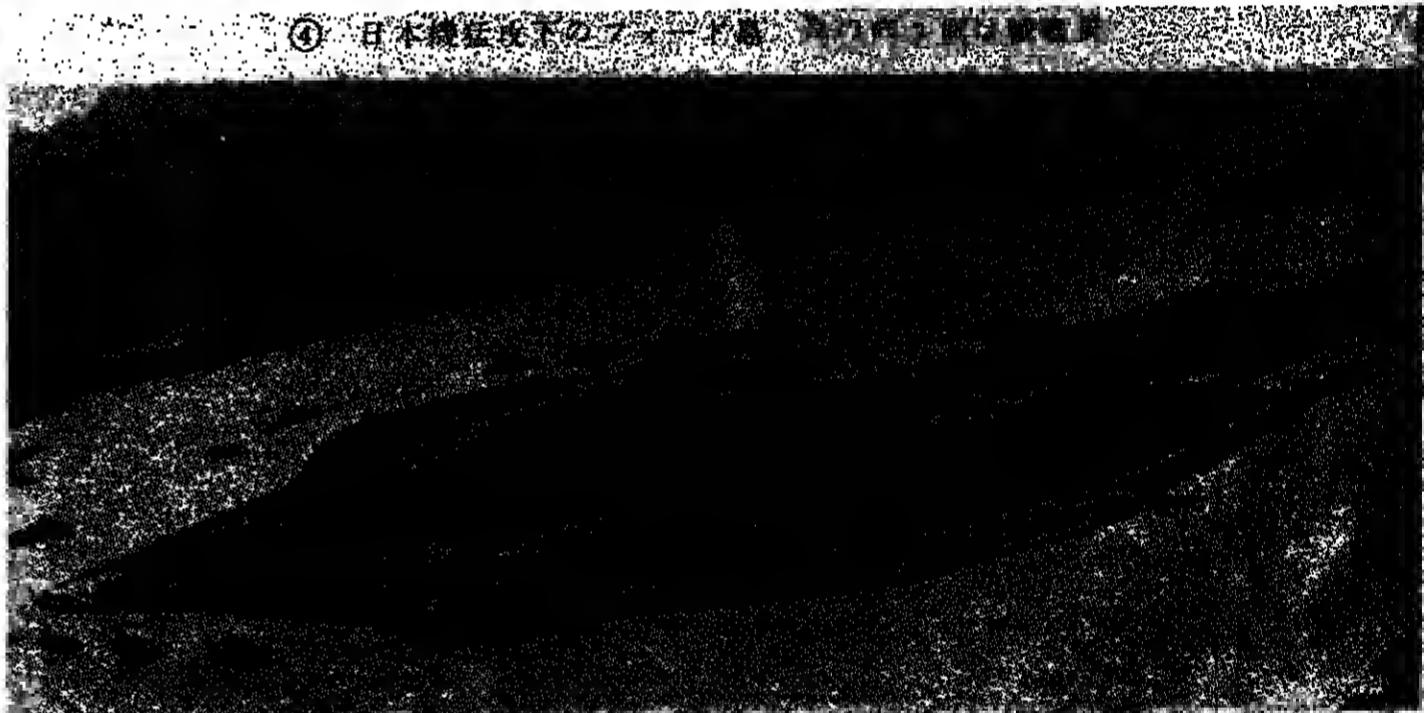
In 1955 Yoshikawa opened a candy business. But people knew who he was. They wouldn't buy from a spy — a spy whose country had lost the war. "They even blamed me for the atomic bomb," he declared with tears in his eyes. And he might have starved over the years if his loyal wife had not supported him by selling insurance.

"My wife alone shows me great respect," said the old spy. "Every day she bows to me. She knows I am a man of history."

Then he lifted his cup. "I am drinking to forget. I have so many thoughts now so many years after the war. . . Why has history cheated me?"

©Copyright 1978 By Roy Laymer

Roy Laymer is a photojournalist whose work has appeared in newspapers in the United States and abroad.



This picture, taken from a Japanese plane during the Pearl Harbor attack, shows a bomb just missing an American ship.

## World Short-Wave Radio: A Sophisticated Battle for Minds

By William Tuohy

**If an Iranian can't find out what's happening in Tehran from his national news broadcasts, says one specialist, 'he can simply switch to the BBC. So it behoves other radio services to give the news impartially.'**

The BBC pioneered overseas broadcasting, launching a service in Arabic during the 1930s. With war clouds gathering in Europe, the BBC began broadcasting in the commentaries in French, German and Italian.

The impartial excellence of BBC news broadcasts is believed to be a constant goal that has led to the upgrading of government news services everywhere. "If an Iranian can't find out what's happening in Tehran from his national news broadcast," says one specialist, "he can simply switch to the BBC. So it behoves other radio services to give the news impartially."

Western diplomatic sources view the Soviet Union's expanded service as the latest move in the continuing world-wide battle for the air waves, a struggle in which all of the world's major powers, and many minor nations, are engaged.

For although television may seem the communications giant of the day, short-wave radio is still the most-prevalent medium in most of the world.

There are, in fact, more than a billion radio sets being used around the globe, and about two-thirds of them can pick up the long-distance short-wave transmissions.

Britain, with its superb British Broadcasting Corp., once was the unchallenged leader in overseas broadcasting, but now it is fifth in the number of hours beamed abroad a week — 710. Ahead of Britain in this competition are the Soviet Union, the United States, China and West Germany.

The BBC has a staff of more than 1,000 (including persons of 50 different national origins) and a budget of about \$66 million a year. It transmits in English and 38 other languages.

To most observers, the BBC remains the world model for fast, accurate, impartial news broadcasts and balanced and fair commentary.

The Kremlin maintains that the two Munich-based stations are filled with CIA agents and "former agents of the Gestapo and Nazi intelligence" along with "renegades who broadcast a stream of dirty lies, slander and all kinds of insinuations about the U.S.S.R. and other Socialist countries."

Whatever the Kremlin's view, radio broadcasting provides a vital line of communication and information to about 360 million people in areas where the official news is censored and Western journals are rarely available.

Although the Communist regime can censor the press, there is little they can do — other than expensive jamming — to prevent their citizens from listening to the latest news from London or Washington.

As one Hungarian intellectual recently put it: "If the West really believes in the power of its ideas, then additional transmitters and funds for broadcasting to the East are more important than missiles."

But perhaps the most intense competition in the radio war is to the ears of listeners in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The signal of the Voice of America — with its straightforward news and Americana — reaches an estimated 27 million Eastern Europeans and Soviet citizens without any interference.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty go in much more for news of East Europe, as well as views and commentary from dissidents or defectors from Iron Curtain regimes.

These two stations reach an estimated audience of 13 million to 15 million listeners in Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria — and between 2 million and 3 million in the Soviet Union.

It is no crime in Russia to listen to foreign radio broadcasts, but repeating or circulating such information is considered illegal distribution of hostile information.

To keep such hostile information from its citizens' ears, the Soviet Union tries to jam broadcasts from Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

It uses a reported 3,000 transmitters to jam the broadcasts, and spends an estimated \$300 million on the effort — an amount about equal to the budget for the Soviet domestic radio service.

Radio Moscow's role in the anti-U.S. effort includes its frequent offerings of Americans' criticisms of the United States.

For example, it quoted an American miner who had visited the Soviet Union about how impressed he was with Soviet coal mines and how different things were in the United States, where conditions "leave much to be desired." The miner said his father had died of black lung disease.

And Radio Moscow's newscasts often include self-

scrving — and anti-U.S. — interpretations. For example, news announcer Galina Pavlova recently announced:

"President Carter signed a bill allocating \$3 billion to produce the main components of the neutron weapon in disregard of the will of millions of people."

Ghele Shakhev, editor-in-chief for Radio Moscow's U.S. and British service, said: "We consider that we are doing a useful job. Most people say this is the only station to which he bears the view of the Soviet Union."

### Recent News

Recent Radio Moscow news and comment has dealt with what the Russians see as U.S. hypocrisy in its policy toward Rhodesia and South Africa, Japanese connivance with the militarization of China, and the decision by President Carter to produce neutron-bomb components.

The English-language service is increasingly professional, by U.S. and British standards, and personalities like Joe Adamov have developed a chatty, almost intimate tone. The theme song of the station is a pleasant arrangement of "Midnight in Moscow."

For its part, the Voice of America seems still to be searching for a firm role. The staff would like more autonomy — in the tradition of the BBC — but the U.S. government insists that the Voice must reflect U.S. foreign policy aims.

"We tend to think of BBC correspondents as journalists," says one British observer, "and Voice of America reporters as civil servants."

For instance, a respected Voice of America correspondent in Jerusalem was upbraided by supervisors in Washington because he called the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Cyprus to check on a story. Government employees were not to have unauthorized contacts with the PLO, the correspondent was told.

But Voice of America Director Peter Straus says that the operation is increasingly free of political or diplomatic interference.

"We are improving an already good operation," he said in an interview. "We have crystallized, firmed up and finalized the independence of the VOA's news function."

Still, Straus is well aware that the Voice of America must aid U.S. foreign-policy goals, and he has instituted regular broadcasts of statements of U.S. policy on various issues.

"We're not in this business for our health," he said. "Or for the listeners' amusement."

© Los Angeles Times

## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2-3, 1978

## Lufthansa Purchases 32 Boeing 737 Jets

**NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ)** — As Peking approaches final negotiations with Boeing to acquire five 747 jets, Lufthansa, the West German airline, confirmed in Cologne today an order for 32 Boeing 737-200 passenger jets.

A spokesman for the Lufthansa termed the value of the order the largest ever by a European airline. The short-haul jets will be used pri-

marily on European and domestic routes.

A spokesman said deliveries of the planes will begin in the second half of 1980 with five airliners. The rest of the ships will be delivered beginning in 1982 at a rate of two per month.

The order marks another increase in string purchases of Boeing aircraft. In recent months, Boeing has also announced huge sales to Singapore, United, American and Delta airlines.

### Chinese Prospects.

In discussing China's prospective purchase of jumbo jets, E.H. Boulleau, president of Boeing's commercial airplane subsidiary, noted that the Chinese may want 747s for competitive reasons. "If Pan American wants to fly 747s into China, China wants to fly 747s out," he said.

During a news conference earlier this week in Detroit, William Seawell, chairman of Pan Am, said his recent discussions in Peking with Chinese leaders indicated a "dramatic shift" toward developing tourism as a way for the Chinese to earn foreign exchange.

If China does go ahead and buy Boeing's 747, it probably would choose the 747SP model, Mr. Boulleau said. The SP, which stands for special performance, is a long-range version of the jumbo jet. It can fly about 6,000 miles nonstop, compared with about 5,000 for the standard 747. The SP carries about 300 passengers, compared with about 400 for the standard model.

An SP at \$50 million each, puts the prospective Chinese purchase at about \$250 million, not including cost inflation.

Mr. Boulleau, noting that negotiations with the Chinese have been going on for months, added that it could be "several weeks" more before a final agreement is wrapped up.

"The dollar firmed in the morning but the rest of the day was pretty much a non-event," said one London trader.

The approach of the Christmas holiday and year-end is already beginning to thin out the currency market, dealers said. For the rest of the month, they said, the dollar could continue to edge upwards on the strength of the Carter administration's dollar support package.

Since the measures were announced Nov. 1, the dollar has appreciated by 16 percent against the Swiss franc, 13 percent versus the yen and 10 percent against the Deutsche mark. Sterling has fallen by 7 percent.

Next week, market attention will focus on the events in Brussels where the heads of Europe are due to decide on the proposed European Monetary System (EMS).

In today's London dealings, the dollar rose to 1.9380 DM, up 1 pfennig on the day. It firms to 1.7355 Swiss francs from 1.7300 francs and 4.4475 French francs from 4.4213 francs. It also gained against the Belgian and Italian currencies.

Against the yen, the dollar climbed to 201.88 yen from 198.90 yen and hit an intraday high of 203.70 yen.

## Jenkins Asserts EEC in Sight of EMS by Jan. 1

**BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (Reuters)** — The European Economic Community is in good sight of having the proposed European Monetary System (EMS) in place by Jan. 1 but for a durable and progressive EMS to work all EEC members should join from the start, EEC Commission president Roy Jenkins said today.

In a speech to the Savings Bank Group of the EEC, he said there is an absolute necessity for member states to have a common rate of inflation and that EMS will establish a mechanism to commit members to cut inflation rates.

The average should converge around the best rate, he added. No system of exchange rate rules and generous credit grants will suffice to bring about stability and growth and means to bring about co-ordination of domestic economic policies are being developed, he said.

Meanwhile, West German government sources said they expect the summit to give the go-ahead for the EMS to start Jan. 1 and that currency rates would be set by Dec. 18. However, some financial sources believe EMS members may try and short-circuit any foreign exchange speculation on entry rates and consequent currency unrest, by taking a quick decision on rates either at the summit or soon after.

In Brussels, officials denied that the fixing of exchange rates under the new EMS would be used for a realignment of the current joint float, the snake, especially for a Deutsche mark revaluation or a devaluation of the Belgian franc and Dutch guilder.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)



Gerhard Andlinger  
PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### RCA Starts U.S./Europe Facsimile

RCA Corp.'s RCA Global Communications says it and Radio Suisse have introduced the first commercial digital facsimile service between the United States and Europe. The first country offering the service, the "Q-Fax" service permits users to send and receive messages, documents, graphics and other forms between the two countries in less than one minute, RCA Globocom says. Q-Fax was introduced between New York and Tokyo March 1, 1978, and subsequently extended to Hong Kong and Manila.

### One Star Sees Rise in 1978 Net

One Star Industries expects 1978 net profits at \$43 million and \$45 million against \$29.7 million last year on net sales of around \$1 billion, compared with \$364.9 million last year. The company plans 1979 dividends of \$1.40, compared with the \$1.20 paid last year, reflecting higher earnings.

### French Stake in Dassault Rejected

The Finance Committee of the French National Assembly has rejected a proposal for state participation in the aerospace company, Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation, Assembly sources say. The committee has effectively rejected an article in the supplementary 1978 budget authorizing a state purchase of 21 percent of Dassault stock, with the shares taking double voting rights. The committee, whose decisions are subject to parliamentary

approval, has called for a government report on the aerospace industry setting out the reasons why there should be state participation in non-nationalized companies.

### GEC in Bid for Avery

General Electric Co. of Britain is considering making a takeover bid worth approximately £23 million for Avery Ltd., a weighing-machine company. GEC says, it has approached Avery with a proposal that could lead to an offer of 225 pence in cash for each of Avery's ordinary shares. The bid, if carried out, would form part of GEC's long-term diversification strategy into electronics and industrial systems based on micro-computer technology.

### Chrysler in Taiwanese Truck Venture

Taiwan selected Chrysler over Ford Motor and General Motors as its partner for a \$70-million joint venture to produce heavy-duty trucks. According to the current plan, Chrysler will hold 35 percent of the shares of the new joint venture. The state-owned Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing will control 45 percent while the remaining 20 percent will be offered to the private sector. The plan calls for an initial production of 10,000 trucks a year beginning in 1980. A \$130-million second stage is expected to begin by 1981 to raise the local content to more than 60 percent from the 30 percent of the initial stages. Separately, European auto writers have come Chrysler's Horizon car of the year, the second time in four years the company has been chosen.

## U.S. Dollar-Support Plan Held a Success

### Short-term Outlook Seen Steady But Testing Expected Next Year

**NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ)** — It's now widely agreed that the dollar is likely to get a respite of at least another month — and maybe even six or seven months as a result of President Carter's Nov. 1 package.

Certainly, the U.S. government is pleased with its biggest-ever financial gamble. The program "is working very well," Anthony Solomon, the U.S. Treasury's undersecretary for monetary affairs and architect of the plan said recently.

The reaction abroad is similar. The Carter measures are "absolutely" successful, says a source close to the Swiss National Bank. Like other Europeans, its officials had anxiously called for just such steps because their currencies ride the other end of the foreign-exchange seesaw, and high values for their currencies handicap their export industries.

### Generally Satisfied

Karl-Otto Pohl, vice president of the West German central bank, says that now foreign authorities are "generally satisfied."

Even more significantly, private money-managers no longer are scoffing — and cynically unloaded still more dollars — when officials make public statements about the dollar's strength. Instead, they are starting to sound almost as optimistic themselves.

Nonetheless, more severe setbacks cannot be ruled out in a market as big and volatile as foreign exchange, participants caution. With some \$300 billion on deposit abroad, movements of dollars and into other currencies still could be triggered at any time by bad news on a variety of fronts.

"Another \$5 billion to \$8 billion can easily come" from the same sources so long as the U.S. — ultimately the U.S. taxpayer — continues to bear the risk of eventually repaying the foreign funds at whatever cost the monetary markets dictate, reasons John Steinmann, a Ford Motor Co. economist.

Most analysts are in favor of the Carter program, forecasts of further stability do not stretch into an indefinite future. What the United States has done by wading in to buy dollars is mainly to buy time in which more fundamental economic ad-

justments can be made, it is widely agreed.

A banker adds that "natural" demand for dollars is apt to be high around year-end as U.S. companies sell currencies earned abroad for dollars needed for domestic dividend payments.

Indeed, the trend since Nov. 1 is leading private analysts to converge on something of a standard forecast — generally a firmer dollar in the course of the next four to six months. So, at least temporarily, initial fears that the Fed might rapidly run out of the foreign funds borrowed for its dollar-propping operations are fading. It is also felt that foreign governments will not extend additional credit if the Fed's foreign-currency stock runs perilously low.

"Another \$5 billion to \$8 billion can easily come" from the same sources so long as the U.S. — ultimately the U.S. taxpayer — continues to bear the risk of eventually repaying the foreign funds at whatever cost the monetary markets dictate, reasons John Steinmann, a Ford Motor Co. economist.

Other observers in the United States and abroad add that the anti-inflationary policies must be pushed more vigorously soon, or the administration will get too close to the 1980 general election to risk unpleasant generalities and a possible recession.

### 7% Growth Target Begins to Prove Elusive

## Japan's Gross National Product Rises 1% in Quarter

From Wire Dispatches

**TOKYO, Dec. 1** — Japan's Economic Planning Agency said today gross national product rose by only 1 percent in real terms in the July-September period, unchanged from the previous April-June quarterly growth of a revised 1 percent and up from a revised 0.3 percent in the like-year-quarter.

This made it almost impossible for Japan to reach its target of 7 percent real GNP growth during the financial year ending next March, economists said.

The GNP, on a seasonally adjusted annual basis in the July-September quarter, totaled 111.7 trillion yen (about \$56 billion), up from 110.6 trillion yen in the previous quarter. The adjusted GNP in the like-year-quarter was a revised 105.6 trillion yen.

The July-September GNP growth rate, calculated into an annual growth rate, was 4.1 percent, unchanged from a revised 4.1 percent in the prior quarter.

EPA officials attributed the slow

growth in the July-September quarter to a decline of exports. On an adjusted annual basis, exports totalled about 19 trillion yen, down 3.6 percent from the adjusted 19.8 trillion yen in the previous quarter.

Exports in the previous quarter dropped 3.5 percent from the January-March quarter. Meanwhile, ad-

justed imports totalled 12.8 trillion yen, up 0.4 percent from an adjusted 12.79 trillion yen the previous quarter.

Separately, the Finance Ministry said foreign reserves of gold, convertible foreign currencies and special drawing rights (SDRs) totalled \$23.26 billion as of Nov. 30, up by \$2.86 billion from the end of October.

Officials attributed the rise to the purchase of SDRs from the U.S. government in response to the dollar-defense measures announced Nov. 1. Japan purchased in November 500 million SDRs from the United States. Another reason was the central bank's dollar buying for intervention on foreign exchange markets, the officials added.

The prime minister's office also said the October consumer price index rose 0.2 percent to an unadjusted 124.8 (base 1970), following a 1.2-percent rise in September. The year-on-year rise was down to 3.3 percent from 3.7 percent in Sep-tember, it said.

The office also said the number of jobless totalled 1.17 million in October, an increase of 170,000 from a year earlier. The number in October represented 2.27 percent of the total work force. The number of jobless in September was 1.25 million.

### U.S. Inventor Develops Material for Solar Cells

**NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ)** — Stanford Ovshinsky, the U.S. inventor of a new class of electronic materials, said he has developed a material that overcomes basic problems of economically converting sunlight directly to electricity.

The inventor said that with a "hard march" development program his small company, Energy Conversion Devices Inc., could have a prototype of a commercial solar cell available within a year. Within three years, he predicted, volume commercial production would begin of solar cells that would convert sunlight to electricity at a cost competitive with electricity from oil, coal, gas and atomic energy.

The new material was described by Mr. Ovshinsky and Arun Madan, a scientist at energy conversion devices, in a short technical letter in this week's *Nature*, a scientific journal published in Britain. Mr. Ovshinsky also described the material at a news conference here.

Father ooted, however, that developing the material is only the first key step in making an economically useful solar cell. Scientists and engineers also have to effectively join the material with other parts to get a working cell, known as a photovoltaic device.

He said these problems are "technological" rather than "scientific." It's going to require equipment and investment but the technology has been around for years," he added.

Mr. Ovshinsky said the new material is an alloy of amorphous silicon and fluorine with elements such as hydrogen added. Existing solar cells are made of the crystalline form of pure silicon.

In their letter to *Nature*, Mr. Ovshinsky and Mr. Madan say the alloy is a good absorber of sunlight and is low in electron "traps" that capture electrons and prevent a current from flowing through the material.

Meanwhile, the finance minister today unveiled proposals for a balanced budget with total appropriations of 395.8 billion Turkish lira in the year beginning next year. The expenditures were up 36.7 percent from the previous year.

### IMF Delegation Begins Talks on Loan for Turkey

From Wire Dispatches

**ANKARA, Dec. 1** — A delegation from the International Monetary Fund began talks here with government leaders on a Turkish request for a \$35-million credit.

Turkey wants the IMF to release a \$35-million third tranche of a two-year \$450-million credit agreed to earlier this year. It received a first installment of \$150 million last May and a second tranche of \$45 million in September. The loan could serve as an IMF seal of approval for the nation's austerity program.

As a special introductory offer, you can receive 12 weeks of Value Line for only \$45, providing you have not had a subscription in the past two years. As a BONUS, you will also receive the 2400-page Investors Reference Service with the latest reports on over 1700 stocks, plus the 64-page guide, "Investing in Common Stocks." Send payment (no cash, please) along with name and address together with this ad to Dept. 513 HOI.

### THE VALUE LINE

111 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.  
Payment in local currencies (British £28, French Fr 230, Swiss fr 120, DM 120) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Attn.: Alexandre and Edouard de Saint-Phalle, 2 Ave. de Villiers, 75007 Paris. (Tel. 551.63.59)

the Admiral television manufacturing plant in Taipei, to Henry Yu, a representative of a group of Far East businessmen.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 1.89 points to 150.28.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans were irregularly lower, corn higher and oats fractionally lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1½ to 3¾ cents; corn up 1½ to 1¾; oats unchanged to off 1¼ and soybeans off 1 to 3¼ cents.

United Brands said it has agreed to settle litigation arising from 1968-69 negotiations for the then-contemplated sale of certain Panama properties in Panama by payment of \$2.15 million.

A federal district judge today ordered United Technologies not to purchase or pay for any shares of Carrier Corp. before noon Dec. 8 in order to give Carrier time to apply to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for an interim injunction pending an appeal of an earlier decision. Carrier topped the active list, rising to 26. United gained ¾ to 3¾%.

Airlines were prominent gainers. UAL Inc. rose 2½ to 33½; Pan American ¾ to 7¾; and Western Airlines ½ to 9¾.

Seaboard World Airlines gained ¾ to 12¾; Tiger International plans to tender for \$380 million Seaboard World shares at \$13.50 each if proposed by Seaboard directors or if unopposed. Tiger gained 1½ to 24¾.

Unio Pacific rose 2½ to 55. A federal court upheld its claims to mineral rights under properties it acquired in 19th-century federal land grants. General Telephone and Electronics said it had completed the sales of two of its telephone subsidiaries to Continental Telephone for approximately \$54 million. The two telephone companies sold are General Telephone Co. of Upstate New York Inc. and Delaware Valley Telephone Co.

IU International Corp. and C. Brewer and Co. said they will appear in a lower court ruling setting aside an Aug. 14 merger through which IU acquired all outstanding Brewer shares. The companies said the Hawaian state First Circuit Court will delay implementation of the ruling, made yesterday by Judge Harold Shinkai pending the appeal.

Rockwell International said it sold its Admiral SA unit, owner of

They noted that the M-2 growth rate for the latest four-week period is running at about 4.5 percent, well below the Fed's current 5½-to-9½ percent two-month target range.

In view of some of the distortions currently present in the M-1 aggregate and the absence of experience with the new M-1-Plus, the analysis believe that M-2 is now the primary monetary aggregate used by the Fed.</p



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



## AMEX Closing Prices December 1

	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In S Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In S Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In S Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Close Prev
<b>(Continued from Page 12)</b>						
289 2B RiteRite	43.4 25	26	216 29.4 16	29	149 64 Voler	811 7 3 296 815 819 16
290 4B RiteRite	24.4 16	25	156 15.5 14	157	51 Valspar	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
291 15 RiteRite	10.3 5	11	158 15.5 14	159	52 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
292 16 RiteRite	13.2 4	21	245 15.5 14	156	53 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
293 21 RiteRite	1.2 1	12	152 15.5 14	153	54 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
294 21A RiteRite	1.2 1	12	154 15.5 14	155	55 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
295 22A RiteRite	9.2 2	22	22	22	56 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
296 23A RiteRite	1.8 1	12	17	17	57 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
297 24A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	58 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
298 25A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	59 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
299 26A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	60 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
300 27A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	61 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
301 28A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	62 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
302 29A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	63 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
303 30A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	64 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
304 31A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	65 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
305 32A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	66 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
306 33A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	67 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
307 34A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	68 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
308 35A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	69 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
309 36A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	70 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
310 37A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	71 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
311 38A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	72 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
312 39A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	73 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
313 40A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	74 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
314 41A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	75 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
315 42A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	76 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
316 43A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	77 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
317 44A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	78 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
318 45A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	79 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
319 46A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	80 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
320 47A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	81 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
321 48A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	82 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
322 49A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	83 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
323 50A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	84 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
324 51A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	85 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
325 52A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	86 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
326 53A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	87 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
327 54A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	88 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
328 55A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	89 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
329 56A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	90 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
330 57A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	91 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
331 58A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	92 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
332 59A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	93 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
333 60A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	94 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
334 61A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	95 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
335 62A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	96 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
336 63A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	97 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
337 64A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	98 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
338 65A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	99 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
339 66A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	100 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
340 67A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	101 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
341 68A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	102 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
342 69A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	103 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
343 70A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	104 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
344 71A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	105 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
345 72A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	106 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
346 73A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	107 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
347 74A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	108 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
348 75A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	109 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
349 76A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	110 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
350 77A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	111 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
351 78A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	112 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
352 79A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	113 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
353 80A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	114 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
354 81A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	115 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
355 82A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	116 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
356 83A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	117 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
357 84A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	118 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
358 85A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	119 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
359 86A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	120 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
360 87A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	121 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
361 88A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	122 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
362 89A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	123 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
363 90A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	124 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
364 91A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	125 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
365 92A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	126 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
366 93A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	127 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
367 94A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	128 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
368 95A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	129 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
369 96A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	130 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
370 97A RiteRite	1.6 1	12	17	17	131 Volvo	25 5 2 294 596 576 16
371 98A R						

**ACROSS**

- Quest of some scouts
- Mess of cress
- Trilly
- Retired
- Woman in Cornelia's "Clima"
- "Philebus" author
- Precipitate
- Antitoxins
- Worthy fellow?
- Late?
- Person on commission
- Giant with a hundred eyes
- Stupify
- Bustle
- One at table
- Lippizaner, e.g.
- Anabaena
- Sutherland, for one
- Time span: Abbr.
- Less cordial
- Joe Doakes
- Obtained vindication
- Honorable racket game?
- Resident of Suffix
- Wedded
- Master's river
- "Hawaii Five-O" star

**ACROSS**

- Kind of dive
- Garden bloom
- Steep declivity
- Small role
- Dance in a Brando film title
- Most extreme
- Ladd or King
- Garage and yard events
- Secrets
- Half a fly
- Dice game in the van?
- Miscalculation
- Wheel G.W.
- Titles with A.L.
- Run off
- Espadrille
- Martinique volcano
- Drawing near the index?
- Time for a ser.
- Respiratory sounds
- Alaskan auk
- Soprano Grist
- Singing syllable
- About 39 inches
- Felicity
- Utah city
- Bravo nr brava
- Pale
- Caterpillar's hair
- Cleaned the blackboard

**ACROSS**

- Cæsura
- Prefix with nuclear or plastic
- Anne de Beaupré
- Cause of disaster?
- Man of Oman
- Met tenor
- Word of procrastination
- Sixth-century date
- Finish, in Frankfurt
- Attic
- Birds' morning song
- Dating from birth
- Understand
- Malay mammals
- Horse follower
- Merciful
- Unrealistic?
- Large value?
- Decree
- Discontinues
- Work, in Milano
- Drawing near the index?
- Time for a ser.
- Respiratory sounds
- Alaskan auk
- Soprano Grist
- Singing syllable
- About 39 inches
- Felicity
- Utah city
- Bravo nr brava
- Pale
- Caterpillar's hair
- Cleaned the blackboard

**DOWN**

- Fifer's aid
- Doctors' org.
- Wedded a baton

**DOWN**

- Tolkien creature
- Like some hillsides
- Zeus turned her into stone
- Oral Modity

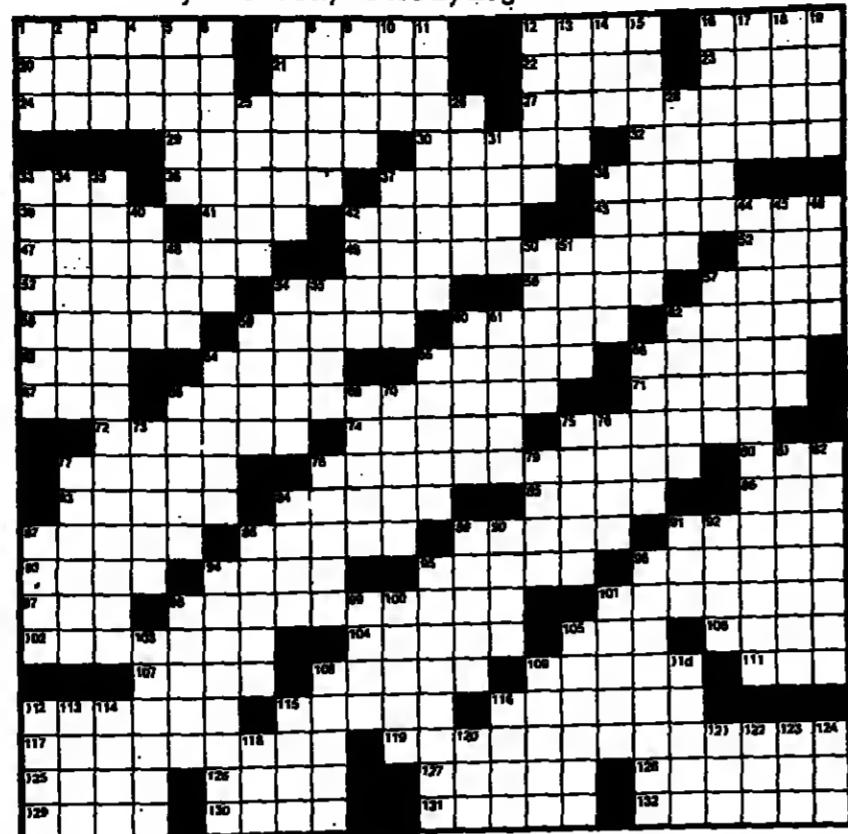
#### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

HOARSE PEST TRANS  
SONGIAN AGUA SEJONS  
PIKINGINN PORK CLOPHIN  
ONE AMETRA DENTI GEL  
LIPS STERIA TETR  
SANDS VITIC GENTEA FIA  
ACIATINA MICTATE ANDREAS  
SEJONAS HOTSO ARALIN  
DIFER HET PROTEA  
OPICT TAHET HAMPTONIA  
SAH CHIPS SONO OF OCA  
SWATHROZ FATOR EHTIS  
UNIDEEDS DAM VERKE  
OATES LEROT MEANERS  
PLAMES TOENAIL ARENOT  
EAR SECONDIE FEM EBLIGAN  
GUST STANG SHOOTIES FHDIA  
ORIGINAL POSH ANTHIA LARI  
THEILAY OF PIGS THEDIAQON  
SALTIE URIS BEFEDAO  
DETHE RENO ENDIAD

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Reverse Versions

By Alfio Micci /Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



**DOWN**

4 Tolkien creature

5 Zeus turned her into stone

6 Like some hillsides

7 Oral Modity

8 Modify

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

## NFL Weekend

## Stakes High for Broncos

By William N. Wallace  
NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT) — his weekend's National Football League Games:

American Conference

Denver (8-5-0) at Oakland (8-5-1) — Denver won first game, which began the season, with late touchdown drive on ground. That was first exposure of Raiders' unreliable defense. Stakes are high as over will have slim chance to reach playoffs. It will be Bronco defense against Ken Stabler's passing. Stabler has had no interceptions in all three games, but Raiders seem to be getting better for Giants. He would be an exception. Betting line: Minnesota by 4.

Pittsburgh (11-2-0) at Houston (9-4-0) — A shootout. By winning streaks, like Rams, can clinch division title and home-field edge for playoffs. Oilers won earlier game, 41-17, on Oct. 23 as Earl Campbell scored three times. One key matchup of many will be Oilers' Willie Alexander defending against Lynn Swann. Steelers' graceful receiver. Betting line: Houston by 1.

Baltimore (5-8-0) at Jets (7-6-0) — Bert Jones is unlikely to play, with Bill Troup at quarterback instead. Troup was sacked eight times by Patriots. Colts have given up 30 points in last two games. Scott Dierking returns for Jets. Walt Michaels did a better job of coaching them through injuries than has Ted Marchibroda for Colts. Betting line: Jets by 7.

Cleveland (7-6-0) at Seattle (7-6-0) — His coach, Jack Patera, says Jim Zorn will soon be league's best quarterback. Seahawks have ordered printing of playoff tickets, which seems presumptuous. They have won or lost last five games by 3 points or fewer each time. Greg Pruitt has regained his elusive running style, which means so much to Browns' offense. Betting line: Seattle by 4.

Buffalo (4-9-0) at Kansas City (3-10-0) — Mike Livingston, their selected quarterback, has done well trying. Saints should win their sixth

Lopez, Watson Honored

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1 (UPI) — Nancy Lopez and Tom Watson were selected yesterday as the top golfers of 1978 by the Golf Writers Association of America. Lopez is the New York Giants. Paterno coaches the Penn State football team, which is undefeated, untied, ranked No. 1 among American colleges and bound for the Sugar Bowl. The Giants are defeated, unranked and bound nowhere, and it has been suggested rather vociferously that they should hire the Penn State coach.

Paterno laughed. "No," he said. "I have never talked with the Giants."

"Never."

That took care of the report that the Giants had made passes at him after the 1974 season. However, the Pittsburgh Steelers did make a run at him after the 1969 season, and Art Rooney, the Pittsburgh owner, is his good friend. Joe said "no thanks." In 1972 Billy Sullivan of the New England Patriots chased him to New Orleans at Sugar Bowl time to offer obscene sums. Joe said "no, thank you."

Paterno is the greatest player in the United States today. Chuck started 30 games and we won 27. We lost to Pittsburgh's national champions once. We lost to a great Notre Dame team that won the national championship a year later. We lost to a fine Kentucky team last year in a game when I did a very poor job of coaching. We were ahead, 10-0, and I underestimated them."

think is the greatest player in the United States today. Chuck started 30 games and we won 27. We lost to Pittsburgh's national champions once. We lost to a great Notre Dame team that won the national championship a year later. We lost to a fine Kentucky team last year in a game when I did a very poor job of coaching. We were ahead, 10-0, and I underestimated them."

Proper Applause

Paterno's audience applauded at all the proper places. Curiously, by far the loudest burst was in response to the statement: "I am not interested in coaching the New York Giants."

Uninterested in pro ball, Paterno is interested in politics and has even toyed with the idea of running for office. Speaking as a political creature, he seemed to be saying: "If nominated, I will not run; if elected, I will not serve."

Still, even though they can't have Paterno all is not necessarily lost for the Giants. In 1972, when Joe turned Billy Sullivan down, the Patriots settled for the man whose Oklahoma team beat Paterno's team in the Sugar Bowl — Chuck Fairbanks. The Giants should be so lucky.

During the season, Paterno did a good deal of electing for Fusina, a candidate for the Heisman Trophy as the nation's outstanding college player, saying repeatedly that if he could choose one player to build a team around from among the players he has coached over 29 years, it would be Fusina. In the election, Fusina got the most first-place votes, but a flood of second-place votes for Billy Sims swung it for the Oklahoma back.

"I was a little disappointed that Chuck could get the most votes for first place and not win it," the coach said. "I'm not sure that's the way it ought to be." He told his audience:

"We congratulate Sims and wish him luck, but we know who we

## Army Seeks .500 Season As It Goes Against Navy

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (AP) — The Army Cadets, seeking a .500 record this season, meet Navy's Midshipmen tomorrow for the 79th time in the history of their classic college football rivalry.

Winners three times in the last four, the Cadets (4-5-1) face a Navy squad that is bowl-bound despite three consecutive losses.

Three weeks after tomorrow's contest, the Midshipmen (7-3) play San Diego against Brigham Young, champions of the Western Athletic Conference, in the first Holiday Bowl to mark Navy's first bowl appearance since a 28-6 loss to Texas in the 1963 Cotton Bowl.

A crowd of 90,000 — including high-ranking officials of both forces — and a worldwide television audience is expected to watch the action from John F. Kennedy Stadium.

Sugar Bowl Bid

Elsewhere, Alabama meets Auburn in the traditional windup at Birmingham and Georgia meets

PRINCEVILLE, Hawaii, Dec. 1 (UPI) — Dave Barr and Dan Halderson combined for nine birdies yesterday to give Canada the first-round lead by two strokes over the Philippines in the 26th World Cup Golf tournament.

While most players among the starting field of 96 from 48 coun-

tries complained of putting problems, the two 26-year-old Canadians dropped in putts from all distances. There was also some strong putting by the Philippine team of Rudy Lavares and Eleuterio Nival.

Barr shot a 67 and Halderson a 70 for a team score of 137. Barr's round tied the course record held by Dave Marr, a former PGA champion, and gave him the individual lead by two shots over Nival and John Mahaffey, the American PGA champ.

Lavares, who teamed with Ben Arda for a second-place finish at Manila in last year's World Cup, shot a 70. Between them, the two Filipinos also had nine birdies, but their four bogeys prevented them from tying for the lead.

U.S. Open champion Andy North birdied the final hole for a 72 that put the American team in a tie for third place. Argentina, led by Vicente Fernandez with a 70 and Florencio Moliné with 71, was 3 under par at 141.

Mexico, the pre-tournament favorite, Korea and Australia were at 142, while Scotland was at 143, Colombia at 144, Spain, Sweden and Brazil at 145 and Wales, England, South Africa, Chile and Taiwan at 146.

Only 14 major games are on the weekend schedule as the college season winds down, including the meeting tonight between Texas and Texas A&M. The rest of the slate includes Holy Cross at Boston College, Miami, Fla., at Florida, Wyoming at Louisiana State, Utah at San Diego State, Long Beach State at San Jose State, Tennessee at Vanderbilt, Southern California at Hawaii and Brigham Young vs. Nevada-Las Vegas in Yokohama, Japan.

## Walk-on Rookie Makes It in NBA

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1 (UPI) — The presence of Billy McKinney at the fall camp of the Kansas City Kings started out as a joke but now the joke is on the National Basketball Association.

McKinney, the all-time leading scorer in Northwestern history,

went to camp with the Kings as a free agent and earned a spot on the 11-man roster as the back-up guard to Phil Ford, the 1978 college player of the year.

It was no easy chore. McKinney beat out the most popular player on the 1977-78 Kings, John Kuster, and the all-time leading scorer in Big Eight history, Mike Evans of Kansas State. Evans was a first-round draft choice of the Denver Nuggets last spring who was acquired by the Kings for veteran Ron Boone.

One thought McKinney had much of a chance to make the club, least of all McKinney, who only took a one-month leave of absence from his job as a sales representative for a printing company in suburban Chicago in order to try out.

The tryout came about as the result of a phone call from Tex Winter, the Northwestern coach, to Coton Fitzsimmons, the first-year Kansas City coach. The two men were old friends; Winter coached Kansas State from 1953 through 1968 and Fitzsimmons was his successor.

"Tex heard we were having a garbage camp and called Cotton to see

if we'd take a look at Billy," said Joe Axelson, the Kings' president and general manager.

"Cotton asked me if I minded. Well, we saw McKinney play in college and the program listed him as 5-10. That usually means he's 5-8. The night I saw him, he scored 50 points against Illinois. Every time he touched it, he shot it."

"And when Billy stepped onto the floor, we were stunned. He showed us a side we had never seen before. He turned into a playmaker. He apparently had played almost every night last winter in amateur leagues around Chicago, working on his defense, his passing

— everything but his shooting. And he played consistent, sound basketball during our whole camp. There was no way we could keep him off the team."

Not Much Playing Time

McKinney is averaging 4.7 points but ranks fourth on the team in assists with 41 despite playing an average of 11.4 minutes a game. He scored 1,900 points during his three-year career at Northwestern and was a sixth-round draft choice of the Phoenix Suns in 1977.

The Suns sent him to a summer basketball league in Los Angeles but cut him before he ever went to training camp. He went home and went to work for the printing company.

McKinney wrote to a number of teams inquiring about a tryout, including Houston, Chicago, Boston and San Antonio. But Kansas City afforded him his best shot.

"Sure I was surprised to make it," said McKinney. "Everything seemed stacked against me. I was, at best, a dark horse. And I still really haven't proved myself. The NBA is not secure employment — especially when you're only 6-feet and 162 pounds."

"You realize now why all Billy did was shoot at Northwestern," said Axelson. "He was all Tex had."

## Reds Rehire Scherger

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1 (AP) — George Scherger, fired this week with Manager Sparky Anderson, has been rehired by the Cincinnati Reds to manage their Class AA minor league team at Nashville, Tenn., the club announced.

## Stenmark Captures 2d Slalom Victory

FULDPMES, Austria, Dec. 1 (UPI) — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden clocked best time in both heats today to win the slalom race in a World Series skiing competition ahead of Peter Luescher of Switzerland by 20 hundredths of a second.

Leonhard Stock of Austria placed third, and his teammate Klaus Heidegger fourth. It was Stenmark's second victory this season. He won a slalom race in St. Moritz, Italy, earlier this week.

## Reds Rehire Scherger

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1 (AP) — George Scherger, fired this week with Manager Sparky Anderson, has been rehired by the Cincinnati Reds to manage their Class AA minor league team at Nashville, Tenn., the club announced.

United Press International

Dave Twardzik of the Portland Trail Blazers loses the ball between Campy Russell and Austin Carr of the Cleveland Cavaliers during the first quarter of last night's 98-97 victory by Portland.



Pete Rose (right) jokes with Rudy Carpenter, president of the Philadelphia Phillies, after failing to negotiate a contract. Rose offered to get World Series tickets for Carpenter at another site.

## Not Interested in Giants

## Paterno, Sympathetic, Says No

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT) — Joe Paterno made it to the first landing of the stairs to the Roosevelt Hotel ballroom yesterday before the question was asked: "Have you had any communication with them?"

They are the New York Giants. Paterno coaches the Penn State football team, which is undefeated, untied, ranked No. 1 among American colleges and bound for the Sugar Bowl. The Giants are defeated, unranked and bound nowhere, and it has been suggested rather vociferously that they should hire the Penn State coach.

Paterno laughed. "No," he said. "I have never talked with the Giants."

"Never."

That took care of the report that the Giants had made passes at him after the 1974 season. However, the Pittsburgh Steelers did make a run at him after the 1969 season, and Art Rooney, the Pittsburgh owner, is his good friend. Joe said "no thanks." In 1972 Billy Sullivan of the New England Patriots chased him to New Orleans at Sugar Bowl time to offer obscene sums. Joe said "no, thank you."

Paterno is the greatest player in the United States today. Chuck started 30 games and we won 27. We lost to Pittsburgh's national champions once. We lost to a great Notre Dame team that won the national championship a year later. We lost to a fine Kentucky team last year in a game when I did a very poor job of coaching. We were ahead, 10-0, and I underestimated them."

Proper Applause

Paterno's audience applauded at all the proper places. Curiously, by far the loudest burst was in response to the statement: "I am not interested in coaching the New York Giants."

Uninterested in pro ball, Paterno is interested in politics and has even toyed with the idea of running for office. Speaking as a political creature, he seemed to be saying: "If nominated, I will not run; if elected, I will not serve."

Still, even though they can't have Paterno all is not necessarily lost for the Giants. In 1972, when Joe turned Billy Sullivan down, the Patriots settled for the man whose Oklahoma team beat Paterno's team in the Sugar Bowl — Chuck Fairbanks. The Giants should be so lucky.

During the season, Paterno did a good deal of electing for Fusina, a candidate for the Heisman Trophy as the nation's outstanding college player, saying repeatedly that if he could choose one player to build a team around from among the players he has coached over 29 years, it would be Fusina. In the election, Fusina got the most first-place votes, but a flood of second-place votes for Billy Sims swung it for the Oklahoma back.

"I was a little disappointed that Chuck could get the most votes for first place and not win it," the coach said. "I'm not sure that's the way it ought to be." He told his audience:

"We congratulate Sims and wish him luck, but we know who we

## Rose Rejects Offers From Mets, Phillies

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT) — Pete Rose took his traveling auction to Philadelphia yesterday but unexpectedly rejected a \$1.8-million offer from the Phillies a few hours after he had turned down \$2 million from the New York Mets.

"It's going up like a mountain," the 37-year-old third baseman for the Cincinnati Reds said as the bidding escalated. "The Reds' board of directors authorized a salary of \$600,000 a year for three years plus a front-office job later. Then the Phillies, who supposedly had the inside track, offered \$600,000 a season for three years.

The Reds started their bidding at \$1 million for two years, but Rose said no. They went to \$1.5 million for three years, and still no dice. Then on Wednesday, the board of directors held its November meeting and decided to offer \$600,000 a year for three years plus the opportunity to join the Reds' staff after that.

Rose's lawyer, Reuben Katz, discussed the deal late into Wednesday night with Joe McDonald, general manager of the Reds. Then at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, he telephoned McDonald and tendered his resignation.

"Katz says they've received offers for the services of that," McDonald said. "At least one of them was for what he called a staggering amount."

So the Reds dropped out because the board had authorized McDonald to go to \$2 million but not beyond.

## Transactions

BASEBALL  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
BALTIMORE ORIOLES—Signed Steve Stone, pitcher, to a one-year deal.

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Signed Gene Dusen as manager of their Triple-A farm club in the Pacific Coast League.

NEW YORK YANKEES—Assigned the contract of Paul Lindblom, pitcher, to the Seattle Mariners.

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
CINCINNATI REDS—Signed Gennarino Scherzer, manager of their Nashville (Southern League) farm club.

FOOTBALL  
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE  
ATLANTA FALCONS—Signed Marvin Gray, offensive tackle, to a three-year deal.

DETROIT LIONS—Signed Don Dickel, linebacker, to a one-year deal.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Signed Larry McLean, defensive tackle, to a three-year deal.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS—Signed O.J. Simpson, running back, and Ken McElroy, tight end, on the injured reserve list.

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS—Signed Larry Coker, defensive tackle, to a three-year deal.

DETROIT RED WINGS—Signed Terry Harper, defenseman, and Birne Skaare, center, to contracts to play in the Central Hockey League.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—Assigned Ken Dryden, goalie, to the Minor Leagues.

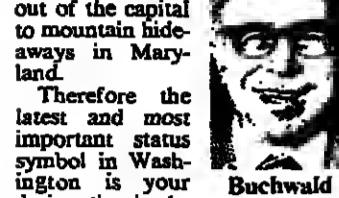
SOCCER  
NORTH AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE  
DETROIT RED WINGS—Signed Terry Harper, defenseman, and Birne Skaare, center, to contracts to play in the Central Hockey League.

LOS ANGELES AZTECS—Announced a working relationship with the Arsenal Football Club of London.

Art Buchwald

## D.C. Pecking Order: Getting Out of Town

**WASHINGTON** — As reported in this column last week, the Carter administration is giving more and more thought to civil defense. One of the things the U.S. government is doing quietly is assigning priority numbers to those people who will have to keep the wheels of government spinning during an emergency. They are to be evacuated out of the capital to mountain hideaways in Maryland.



Therefore the latest and most important status symbol in Washington is your evacuation pecking order.

I probably would never have heard about the plan if Mulligan of the Post Office Service hadn't broken a luncheon date with me. "I have to go before the Civil Defense Evacuation Appeals Board," he explained on the phone. "They've given me an H-14 number, and I was assured I'd be given an H-10. An H-14 means I'll be evacuated on the same helicopter as HEW Secretary Joe Califano."

"I assume they," I said, "that if you have an H-14 that means the helicopter has to make 13 trips before it will pick you up."

"That's right," he said, "and it's not fair. Winslow, who is in charge of Muzak for all government buildings, was given an H-9 on the grounds that he was important to employee morale. Yet my job is essential to keeping the United States going in time of disaster."

\* \* \*

"Can you tell me what you'll be doing?" I asked.

"I'll be in charge of rationing wartime junk mail. Once the balloon goes up people will only be allowed four pieces of junk mail a day."

"But nobody can live on four pieces of junk mail a day," I protested.

"They'll have to," Mulligan said, "at least until the fallout clears away. But I can't get the system going unless I have a higher eva-

cuation number. Do you know Simpson or vouchers has an H-37?"

"What kind of vouchers?" I asked.

"Just vouchers," Mulligan said. "The government figures no matter what happens after the first nuke strike everyone is going to need a voucher, so Simpson's been given the same evacuation number as Jerry Califano."

"Rafshoon has an H-37?" I said in surprise.

"Yup. If we get into a nuclear war, the president's going to have some image problems with the Americans who are still left. It will be Rafshoon's job to make sure they understand it wasn't the White House but Congress that got us in all the mess."

"If Rafshoon has an H-37?" I said in surprise.

"He has a B-1 card."

"What does that mean?"

"He's to be evacuated by the first available beer truck."

\* \* \*

"Are they giving out any priority numbers to the press?" I asked hopefully.

"You'll be evacuated on press buses as soon as Jody Powell and his staff are safe."

"Where do we rendezvous for the buses?"

"At Amy's public school."

"Does everyone in Washington have an evacuation number to get safely out of town?"

"Of course not. There's only room in the underground mountain tunnels for a limited number of people such as the Supreme Court, members of congressional committees, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the president and vice president of the United States, and anyone who buys a table for the next Democratic fund-raiser at the Washington Hilton for \$10,000."

"That should take care of everybody who is necessary," I said. "If you don't receive a priority number to be evacuated from the city, what are you supposed to do?"

"Alarming"

**LONDON (IHT)** — There has been talk enough of alternative lifestyles, but there aren't many places to alternate in. One of the best is a small and pretty Chelsea hotel called Blakes that caters to the crowd that has the moeey, but neither the neckties nor the manner, for Claridge's.

Blakes is a sort of Left Bank hotel with Right Bank prices — a bit like l'Hotel in Paris but without l'Hotel's pretensions. It is loose, easy. Guests register in a leather-bound book instead of an white cards and can turn back the pages to see if any clients are there. Usually they are. The menus lists Dom Perignon, but also Chocnilla milk

rooms, which is more than Blakes has; Alice Cooper shared his room with his pet snake, to the chambermaid's discomfort; The Rolling Stones stayed there early on and so, later, did Bianca Jagger. A skateboard champion arrived in a cloud of hashish smoke and other guests include champion driver James Hunt, Jack Nicholson, Tatou O'Neal, Donald Sutherland. "We're all so dopey we don't always know who they are some of them like that," Mrs. Hempel says.

The staff wear T-shirts, say "Hi" and make up in amiability for what they may lack in professionalism. (A dignified lady was rather put out recently when Blakes waiter put his finger in her coffee to judge the merit of her claim that it was cold. The fact that the waiter was the lady's son didn't help a bit.)

### Gust of Wind

The manager, Leonard Burrows, is the only member of the staff who is a professional hotel man. "I don't like people in the hotel trade — I find them slightly arrogant," says Blakes' owner, Anouska Hempel, a blond Australian actress with an excess of energy and an unpunctuated style of speaking. She was seated in Blakes' fashionably stygian bar. "You don't know Mrs. Hempel?" a boy at the desk had asked. "Well just wait for someone who comes in like a gust of wind." She did.

"I made a film called 'Blake's Dream' obviously about William about the same time we opened in 1972," said Mrs. Hempel. "Blakes used to be two Victorian terraced houses with bed-sitting rooms and grotty flats and the neighbors in the beginning were a bit bumpy until enough famous faces passed their windows to brighten their dreary day how can you be at reception without a pencil you great twit?" she added into one of the small telephones spotted throughout the hotel.

What she wanted Blakes to be, Mrs. Hempel says, is "a very elegant hideaway with all the things I would like in a small hotel situation where I could look at other pretty faces just not Texas tourists and where the people who were attractive were attractive to someone else."

### Alarming

Since the clientele includes businessmen, Blakes tries to provide secretarial service — "It's alarming when people ask for it," Mrs. Hempel says — as well as a sauna for pop and film stars. Bob Dylan tried to reserve 44

**A London hotel for the crowd that has money but not neckties**

**MARY BLUME**

**Chocnilla and T-shirts at Blakes**

**THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE**

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

**REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE**

**REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE**

**EMPLOYMENT**

**PERSONNEL WANTED**

**DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED**

**ATTRACTION, ENTHUSIASM, smart,**

**friendly, smiling, well-educated young**

**woman, 25, for short term, to work**

**in Paris, France, for 1 year, starting**

**September 1979. Good English, French**

**knowledge, good references, good**

**character. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**

**work. Good pay. Good working**

**conditions. Good place to live. Good**

**working conditions. Good place to**